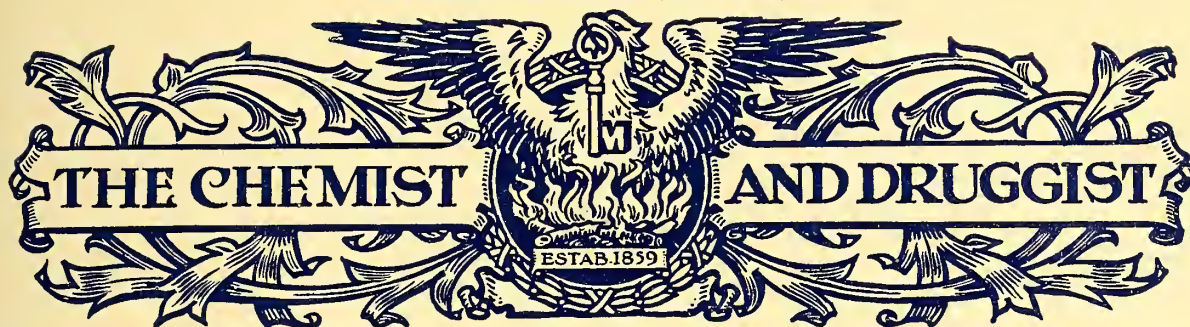




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AUGUST 9, 1924.

Vol. CI.



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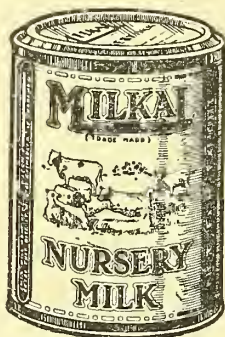
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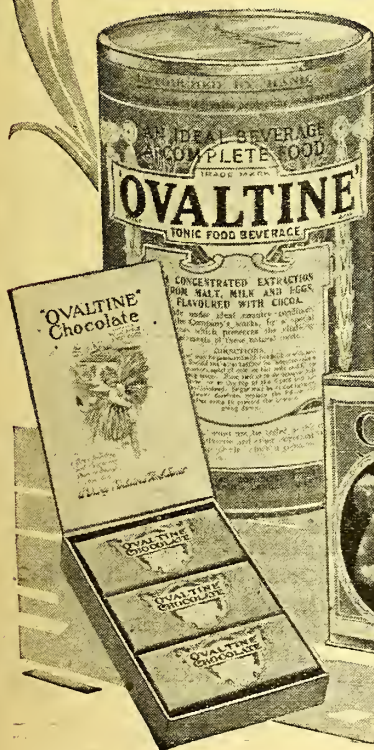
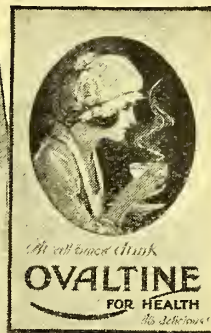
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PALATINE BANK BUILDINGS
10, NORFOLK STREET,
TELEPHONE CITY 5706/5707.

NEW YORK AGENTS
R. W. GREEFF & CO. INC.,
78, FRONT STREET.

Customer's
Name, etc.
printed
free
on orders
of
3 dozen
of a
Prepara-
tion

Full
particulars
of all
Packed
Goods
will be
found in
our
Price List



FROZEN EAU DE COLOGNE

IN GREEN GLASS JARS
AND
POLISHED METAL CAPS.

TWO SIZES.

LARGE	-	-	20/-	per dozen
SMALL	-	-	7/-	„



DEVON VIOLETS AND KENTISH LILIES

IN WICKERED GLOBE
BOTTLES.

$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	8	16 oz.
19/-	32/-	55/-	96/-	186/-	354/-
per dozen.					

SHOW CARDS AND SHOW MATERIAL SUPPLIED
WITH ORDERS OF £3 AND OVER.

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLIAM TOOGOOD LTD
77 SOUTHWARK ST LONDON SE1

Maw's Page



Parex Toilet Preparations Carry 100% Profit

For the pharmacist—and Only the pharmacist

There are twenty Parex Toilet Preparations—each one presented to the public to meet a popular demand, and each one giving evidence of high quality and purity.

A Parex Preparation looks good to your customer because of the artistic and elegant presentation. It proves to be good because of the care used in its manufacture and the quality of the ingredients. Parex Toilet Preparations are made in our model factory at New Barnet, where cleanliness and hygiene are the foremost considerations. There are many reasons why Parex Toilet Preparations should be strongly represented in your pharmacy—not the least being that each one **carries 100% profit.**

*Look over your stock of Parex Toilet Preparations to-day.
They are too important to be neglected. They are the
∴ pharmacist's own brand of high-class toilet needs. ∴*

New Prices of "Parex" Toilet Preparations

	Wholesale.	Min. Retail.		Wholesale.	Min. Retail.
"Parex" Dental Cream ...	7/6 doz.	1/3 each.	"Parex" Beauty Leaves ...	3/0 doz.	6d. each.
" Tooth Powder, Upright Tins ...	7/6 "	1/3 "	" Poudre Compacte ...	7/6 "	1/3 "
" Flat Tins ...	4/6 "	9d. "	" Brilliantine Liquid, small ...	5/3 "	10 1/2 d. "
" Baby Powder ...	6/0 "	1/0 "	" " medium ...	9/0 "	1/6 "
" Shaving Stick ...	7/6 "	1/3 "	" " large ...	15/0 "	2/6 "
" Talcum Powder ...	9/0 "	1/6 "	" " Crystallized ...	7/6 "	1/3 "
" Bath Powder ...	9/0 "	1/6 "	" Shampoo Powder (loose) ...	17/6 gross	3d. "
" Vanishing Cream ...	9/0 "	1/6 "	" " Boxes of 7 ...	9/0 doz. boxes	1/6 box.
" Skin Cream ...	9/0 "	1/6 "	" Toilet Paraffin ...	10/6 "	1/9 each
" Lanoline ...	7/6 "	1/3 "	" Hair Wash ...	12/0 "	2/0 "
" Cold Cream ...	7/6 "	1/3 "	" Bay Rum ...	9/0 "	1/6 "
" Lip Salve ...	3/0 "	6d. "	" Bay Rum and Cantharides ...	9/0 "	1/6 "

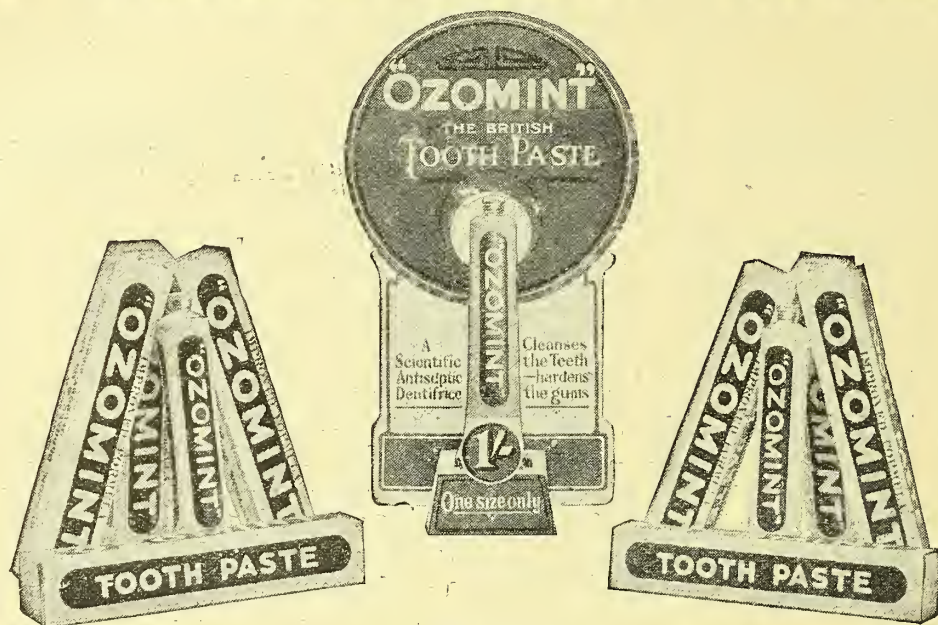
S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



Telephone: City 7
Private Branch Exchange
Telegrams: Eleven Cent London

Cables: Eleven London
Codes: A.B.C. 4th & 5th Edition

A REASONABLE OFFER



MAKE A PERMANENT DISPLAY

On your Counter Showcase and tell your Customers about

“OZOMINT”

THE BRITISH TOOTH PASTE WHICH COSTS ONE SHILLING

WE WILL SEND A TRIAL DOZEN & SHOWCARD STAND
FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL ORDER **7s. 6d.**

TERMS : 3 doz. at 7s. 9d. doz. with Bonus of 1 Tube per doz.
6 doz. at 7s. 6d. doz. with Bonus of 1 Tube per doz.
12 doz. at 7s. 3d. doz. with Bonus of 1 Tube per doz.

**NOTE THE SELLING PRICE AND NOTE
YOUR PROFIT ON BEST TERMS.**

Cuxson, Gerrard & Co. Ltd.
Oldbury, near Birmingham

THE "LIKES OF ME" ATTITUDE



There are some people who want a good thing, get right up to the point of buying it, and then shake their heads and pass it by. This is the "likes of me" attitude, always thinking that the good things of this world were all intended for somebody else.

Now this attitude stops a number of people from spending a good holiday, it sends them into the gallery at the theatre, it stops many a man from buying a motor car. It prevents us from snapping up those golden opportunities that come to us both in our social and business life. We put them

aside and say, such things are not for the "likes of me."

What a mistaken policy it is, particularly in business. Take the Elfrida Toilet Series, pharmacists all over the country are doing a tremendous business with it, yet there are still one or two who say they are not for the "likes of me." To those we would say, look at the strong appeal that Elfrida is making to all classes, people are demanding them. They know the lines are made "a little better than seems necessary."

Why not ask us to send you full details and particulars of our Bonus offer? It will be a good move on your part.

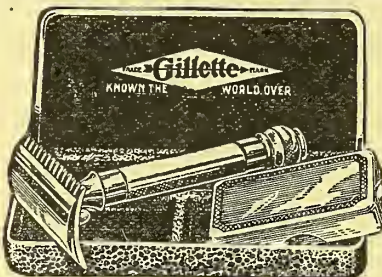
You cannot afford to miss THE ELFRIDA SERIES

W. B. CARTWRIGHT LIMITED . RAWDON NEAR LEEDS



21/-

NEW IMPROVED GILLETTE
SETS 21/- AND UPWARDS.



GILLETTE COLLEGE
SET. A POPULAR
SET AT A POPULAR
PRICE.....

5/-



By Appointment
to His Royal
Highness The
Prince of Wales.

GILLETTE BLADES

PACKETS of 10
(20 shaving edges)

4/6

PACKETS of 5
(10 shaving edges) **2/3**

The Gillette Range meets
every shaving need — at
prices to suit all pockets.

It pays to stock the Gillette line. Each outfit sold
means one more regular customer for Gillette Blades

Write for latest price list and trade terms.
Goods despatched Post Free in the United Kingdom

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR LTD.
184-188 Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

Gillette

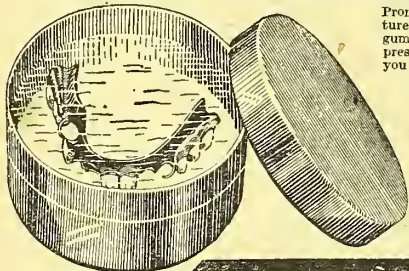
SAFETY RAZOR

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

NO STROPPING. NO HONING.

Tiffin's Dentabath

is the logical and most simple device for
cleansing and sterilizing Artificial Teeth



Promotes clean, smooth den-
tures, and stronger, healthier
gums. Doctors and dentists
prescribe it. May we send
you a sample dozen?

Retails **4/6**

Doz. lots, 39/- c. fd.
2-do. „ 39/- c. pd.

London Wholesalers:
WARRICK BROS.
6 Nile St., City Rd.
Makers: N.1.
Tiffin's Dentabath,
Ltd., South Shields.

VERY SPECIAL PRICES
TO WHOLESALE & LARGE DEALERS
OF

GENUINE Gillette BLADES

(U.S.A. AND CANADIAN.)

WRITE FOR DETAILS IMMEDIATELY TO

WARDS OF WARRINGTON

The Largest Gillette Suppliers in Great Britain.

Tetralene

REED.
SUPERSEDES

Soap



CLEANS PAINT
WORK.

CLEANS CARPETS,
UPHOLSTERY,
CLOTHES, ETC.

REMOVES
GRIME
FROM HANDS.



THE PRODUCT WITH A MULTITUDE OF USES

Rapidly and effectively cleans Paintwork of all descriptions. Removes Grease, Grime, and Tar from the Hands, Clothes, Motor Cars, etc.—in fact it will clean Anything and Everything. 10 times stronger than any soap. Sold in 1/- Tubes and Lever-top Tins 1/6

BIG PROFITS THE RESULT OF STOCKING TETRALENE
Apart from the exceptionally generous percentage of profits allowed the retailer with samples for distribution, a huge selling and advertising campaign will shortly be launched in the newspaper press and an enormous public demand created in your district. Be prepared by laying in a stock now.

Sample, Trade Terms, etc., supplied on request.

STOCKPORT UNITED CHEMICAL CO., LTD., STOCKPORT, ENGLAND.



Reputation expands and plant follows

DRUGS

Continual expansion to meet the increasing business which confidence begets. All our extensions, and each of our self-contained service departments, have only one reason for existence, *viz.* to equip us for better and better service to the Pharmacist through our Laboratories and Manufacturing plant.

**GALENICALS :: EMULSIONS :: ESSENCES
CREMORS :: STANDARDISED TINCTURES
CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS :: CAPSULES
COMPRESSED TABLETS :: PILLS :: SYRUPS**

AYRTON'S CREMORS

are free from rancidity and retain indefinitely their activity, smoothness, and superior appearance.

Cremor Acid Boric

„ Antisepticum
„ Gallæ
„ c. Opio
„ Hæmorrhoidal
„ Hydrarg. Ammon.
„ „ Fort.
„ „ Mitius

Cremor Iodi

„ Iodoformi
„ Lanolin (a base for ointments, replacing Adeps Benz.)
„ Rusci Co.
„ Sulphuris
„ Zinci
„ Zinci Co.

AYRTON'S QUARTERLY PRICE LIST contains everything in Pharmacy, and with the Illustrated General Price List of 382 pages makes the finest reference library for the commercial Pharmacist. If by inadvertence you have not received a copy of either or both we shall be pleased to send on receipt of a postcard.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing, Pharmaceutical and Analytical Chemists.

— *Wholesale and Export Druggists* —

Telephone : 10 lines, Royal 4861.

Telegrams : "Sundries Liverpool."

32/36 Hanover Street

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LIVERPOOL

LOOK TO YOUR STOCKS.

A LARGE AMOUNT IS BEING EXPENDED ON ADVERTISING

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

On the P.A.T.A.

Over a Century's Medical Reputation.

The original Saline. It differs from all others. Test the resulting solution from Lamploughs for acidity, and then compare it with other makes. You will find no free acid in Lamploughs.

The Public always insists on having the Original.

MINIMUM GUARANTEED PROFIT OF 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % on COST PRICE

New selling prices 2/6 and 4/6 per bottle.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS FOR QUANTITIES AND FOR EXPORT.

Obtain full particulars from—

HENRY LAMPLOUGH'S SALINE 1 EDEN STREET, HAMPSTEAD ROAD,
LONDON, N.W.1

Telephone: MUSEUM 160.

FOREIGN AND BRITISH WINES

Liebig's Meat and Malt Wine
(Robinson's Bull Head Brand.)

Lifos Tonic Blood Wine Vin Ferri-Citratis B.P.
Finest Quality Quinine Wine B.P. 1914

English Port Style

Sherry, Ginger, Orange, Cowslip, Raisin,
Blackcurrant, Blackberry, Elderberry,
Tent, Muscadine, Grape, Rhubarb, etc.

"Oval" Quarts English Port Style.

3 dozen Orders Carriage Paid.

WRITE TO-DAY AND COMPARE OUR PRICES.

B. ROBINSON & CO., LTD.
PENDLETON - MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

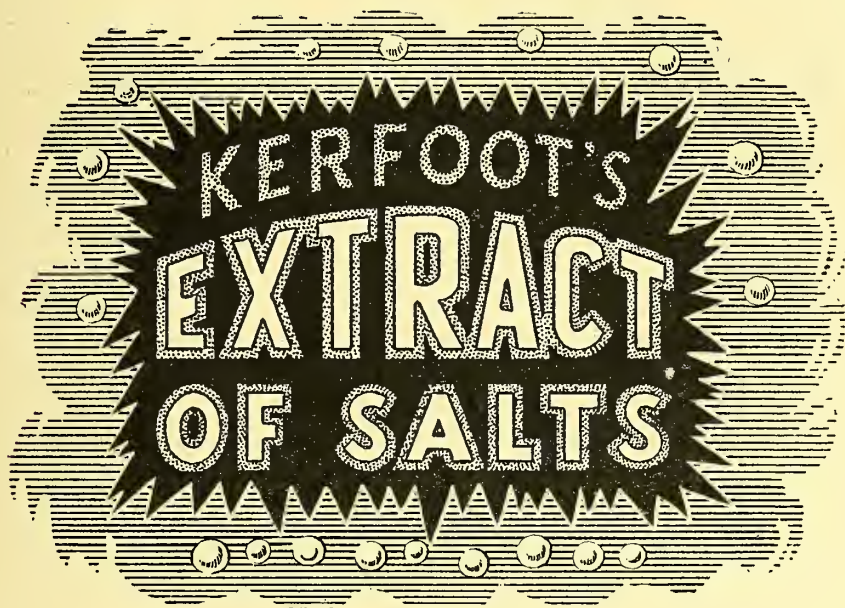
NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER

MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS

Newball & Mason
NOTTINGHAM



"Good! It's Mason's!"



An Old Friend in a New Guise.

THE greatly esteemed Sugarless Saline made by us for many years and sold under the formula number E. 545, is now presented to Pharmacists and their public re-dressed and re-christened as "Kerfoot's Extract of Salts." There is no change in the Saline but the package and label have been improved and strengthened beyond recognition.

C Chemists who have a regular sale for this saline under its old title can still be supplied with the E. 545 pack providing they specify it when ordering.

C "Kerfoot's Extract of Salts" is sold only in 8 oz. Chelts. with blue metal caps and labels, enclosed in labelled art-brown carton.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

A/404

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You'll be asked for **MIRA and RUBINAT** **WATERS**

NOW is the time to put your stock of Natural Spring Waters to the front. RUBINAT-Llorach Water, as you know, has a steady sale without the usual advertising methods, but it is going to be widely advertised. **BUT IT CANNOT BE RECOMMENDED TO EVERYONE.** Doctors know when and where to prescribe it. Upon the other hand, MIRA APERIENT WATERS may be safely and profitably recommended by any Chemist in the following strengths:—

MIRA APERIENT
For GOUT, LIVER, SKIN
DISEASES, etc.

MIRA MEDICINAL
For GRAVEL, GASTRIC
CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, etc.

MIRA BABY
An Invaluable Infant Corrective
Ask for Free Treatise by a leading Physician

N.B.—Incidentally, a strong Advertising Campaign for the MIRA WATERS and RUBINAT is now being issued to the General Press—to make sure that you WILL be ASKED for them.

Trade Enquiries to—

EVERETT & CO., 5 Lloyds Avenue, LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone: AVENUE 6670 (2 Lines)

Telegrams: "EVERETTIZE, FEN, LONDON."

REMOVAL NOTICE

JOHN W. ROYLE, LTD.

IMPORTERS OF ALL NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

wish to inform their friends that owing to the continued support that they have received during the last 12 months, they are moving to larger premises. On and after MONDAY, 21st JULY, their address will be—

"PHOENIX HOUSE,"

19 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone No.: MUSEUM 1474

They take this opportunity of thanking all their friends for past favours, and solicit their continuance with every confidence in future.

IMPORTANT PRICE REDUCTION.

LORIMER'S "GOLD MEDAL" CHEMICAL FOOD



$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Size to Retail	$10\frac{1}{2}$ d.	P.A.T.A.	...	7/-	per dozen
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	"	"	1/6	"	12/-	" "
1 lb.	"	"	2/6	"	20/-	" "
2 lb.	"	"	4/6	"	36/-	" "

Our new Price List quotes reduced prices for many packed goods. May we send you a copy?

LORIMER-MARSHALL, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, London, E.C.3

QUALITY MAKERS of

Malt Ext. and

All packings.

Malt & Oil

C. Tolkien & Co. Factory & Maltings — Apollo Works, Blackburn.
Offices & Warehouse—Commercial Mills,

Established 1886.

BELFAST—31 Antrim Road.

Important Note to Chemists without Licenses

It has been established by law that Registered Chemists may sell Wincarnis with Quinine without a License.

WINGARNIS

Sells readily ALL
the time.

COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich

Prices to
the Public :

Large Size **5/-**

Small Size **3/-**

Collapsible

Tubes



SERVICE.

QUALITY.

PRICE.

FOR THE BEST GO TO BETTS'.

Best Service. Best Quality. Best Price.

NOW! is the Wise Buyers' Opportunity.

Betts & Co. Ltd.

1. Wharf Rd., City Rd.

London N.1.

Established 1857.

IRVONA

THE MOST POPULAR NERVE TONIC
AND FLESH BUILDING TREATMENT.



A large and regular advertising campaign to support the sales of Irvona is guaranteed, and every chemist should carry stock and let the public know that he does so in order to share in the growing boom in this excellent product. Neat and attractive Show Cards, 11" x 4½", sent on application.

The trade prices are:—

1/3 size "IRVONA," 12/- per doz.

5/- " " 48/- "

12/- " " 115/- "

The old sizes (3/- and 15/-) have been withdrawn, and any chemist still having stock of these should return them to me. They will be credited in full and exchanged for the new sizes.

IRVOLAX (the safe aperient) is also being asked for, and the prices are 1/3 size 12/- per dozen: 3/- size 29/- per dozen.

Obtainable through the usual wholesale houses, or direct against cash or usual trade references.

P. J. WILLIAMS

27 Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.2

MAJAX

The ideal milk sugar for babies. We are having direct orders from all parts of the country. Why not participate in this business?

For terms write to Proprietors

MAWSON & PROCTOR, LTD.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Vinum Xericum

BUTTS. HOGSHEADS. QR. CASKS.
108 galls. 54 galls. 27 galls.

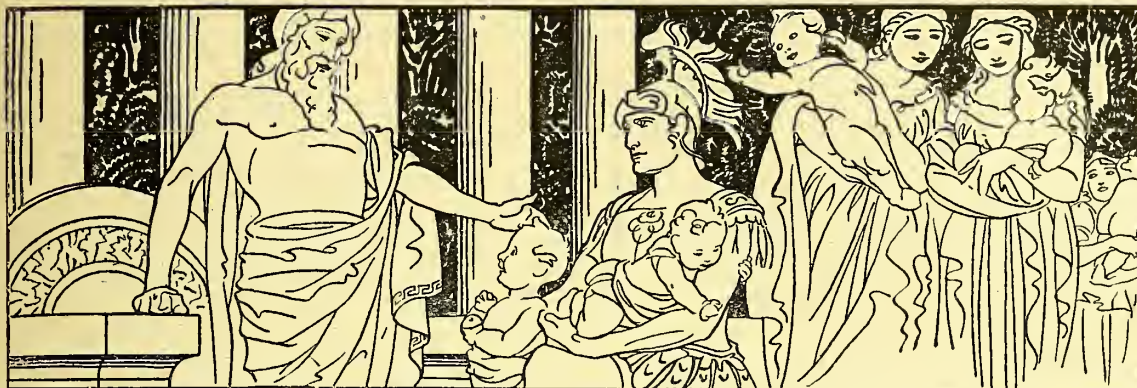
Grade A. STRENGTH 16°5'—17° Abs. Alc.

Grade B. " 18°—19° Abs. Alc.

James V. Oldham

19 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.3.

Telephone: Avenue 3013.



Exclusively for Chemists

The sales policy of Trufood is consistent. Propaganda, whether to the medical profession or to the general public, indicates that the food is:

Obtainable from all pharmacists in 20-oz. tins at 4s. 9d. There is no other channel of supply open to the public.

Continuous propaganda to the medical and nursing profession is creating increasing demand. The principal scientific journals carry whole-page announcements each week for Humanised Trufood, in which the claim is boldly made that it is the closest equivalent to breast milk available for the physician or nurse who is called upon to advise on the choice of an artificial food, when hand feeding becomes necessary.

The progressive pharmacist will weigh the claims made for Humanised Trufood in the light of the following figures:—

	<i>Breast Milk</i>	<i>Cows' Milk</i>	<i>Humanised Trufood</i>
Lactose	6.5	4.7	6.25
Fat	3.3	3.5	3.45
Casein	0.9	3.0	0.80
Lactalbumen	0.4	0.3	0.60
Salts	0.2	0.8	0.65
Water	88.7	87.7	88.25
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

No other Baby Food can make a similar claim and substantiate that claim by analytical data.

Humanised Trufood supersedes the old malt, malt and milk, and ordinary dried milk preparations previously offered.

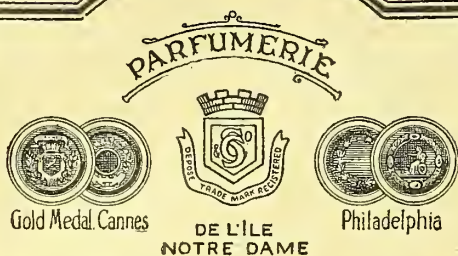
You should keep at least a minimum stock to meet the growing demand.

If you are not carrying Trufood, write to-day for samples and special trade offer.



TRUFOOD

TRUFOOD LIMITED, The Creameries, Wrenbury, nr. Nantwich, Cheshire



Resolicit a Trial Order for our
Watch-Shape Flask Series of

EAU DE COLOGNE AND LAVENDER WATER

They are Ready Sellers and bring
GOOD PROFITS to the RETAILER and
GOOD VALUE to the CUSTOMER.



Prices :

EAU DE COLOGNE	LAVENDER WATER
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per doz. 10/-	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per doz. 11/3
1 " " 15/9	1 " " 18/6
2 " " 28/6	2 " " 34/-

We are actual distillers of Oils of
Neroli, Lavender, Bergamot, &c.,
and our prices are based on the
manufacturing costs of the oils.

SPURWAY ET CIE.
LIMITED.

89 GREAT EASTERN ST., LONDON, E.C. 2

Telegrams: "Neroli, London."
Telephone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Factories & Distilleries: Cannes-Grasse, Riviera.
Technical Laboratories: Paris.

NEW YORK. LEIPZIG. KINGSTON (ONTARIO).

HUDSON'S VEGETABLE LEAFLETS

Impart to the Complexion and
Lips a Perfectly Natural Tint
which cannot be detected.

*On Attractive Cards of
One Dozen.*

P.A.T.A. PRICE
6d. each

or 1/4½ for 3 booklets

Sell-at-Sight !

TRADE PRICE
3/9 doz.

Of all the Leading Wholesale
Houses, or

R.J.Reuter Co.Ltd.
69 CARTER LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams :
"Refreshing, Cent.
London."

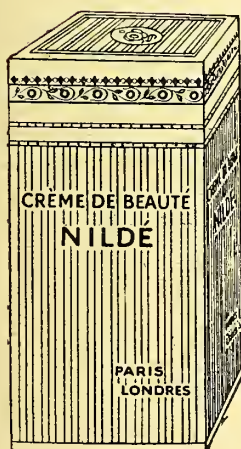
Telephone :
Central { 4461
4462

Reduction in price of
Crème Nildé
Now 8/- a dozen

TO enable you to dispose of your stock without any loss, the P.A.T.A. price of 1/6 is maintained up to August 31st. (On and after September 1st—1/-).

A vigorous advertising campaign recalling the merits and announcing the new price of Crème Nildé will start in September.

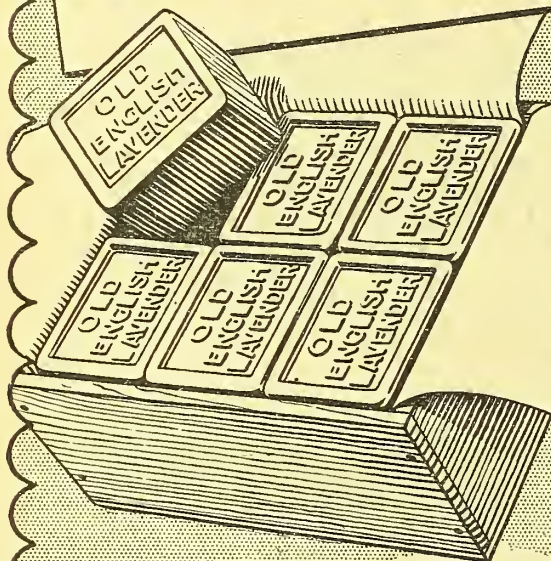
But now is the time to buy and to sell
(8/- a dozen ; selling price 1/6)



Sole Agents in the United Kingdom
NILDÉ (Paris) Agency Ltd.
296, REGENT STREET
LONDON, W.1.

Telephone : Mayfair 5282

Price's Old English Lavender Soap



*Most called for
of its class*

Price's Old English Lavender Soap has many imitators, but it remains the most called-for line of its class.

It is kept well before the public by strenuous and consistent advertising.

Send for a selection of display material.

PRICE'S SOAP CO. LTD. LEVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS, E.C.4

Lv 15-4807

Nuctone *for* GREY HAIR

YOUR REPUTATION

rests on the dependability of every single line you sell.

Stock NUCTONE which is perfectly safe and always successful.

This guarantee is your protection.

NUCTONE is guaranteed entirely free from any combination of lead and sulphur, and contains no ingredients that can injure the hair. There is no fear of the after-development of pink or green shades, and colour restored by NUCTONE is unaffected by the action of either sea air or sea water.

NUCTONE restores colour gradually by the aid of light and air, and the user is thereby saved the embarrassment following instantaneous hair dyes. The colour so restored is permanent and will not wash out. The degree of colour desired is under absolute control.

NUCTONE cannot possibly injure the hair. Read the guarantee above.

With these facts before you, it will be realised that NUCTONE stands alone in the market and has no real competitor. Grey-haired men and women who would never purchase ordinary hair-dyes will welcome the gradual colour-restoring treatment made possible by NUCTONE which thereby opens up entirely new sales possibilities.

Showcards and explanatory booklets for free distribution are furnished on request.

Small size 3/9 per bottle. Trade terms 32/- per doz.

Large size 6/6 " " 52/- "

NUCTONE for dark and medium hair.
NUCTONE ECLAIRE for fair and auburn shades.

NUCTONE CONCENTRE for Gentlemen
(Supplied in the 6/6 size only.)

Obtainable from :

HENRY C. QUELCH & Co. Ltd.

4, LUDGATE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4
and other Wholesale Houses.

Manufactured by :

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD.
4, Dering Street, London, W.1.

HOVENDEN'S PERFUMERY

New Series

Good Quality Perfumes

ONE DROP



No. 4920.

On attractive showcard of 1 doz.
4/3 each.

(By 3 cards 4/- each.)



No. 4917.

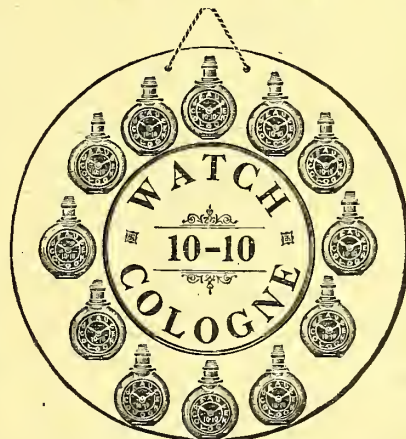
Assorted Spirit Perfumes. Very attractive
in Show Box as illustration, 4/3 doz.
3 doz. lots 4/- doz.

SWEET LAVENDER SMELLING SALTS

Good Filling for Pocket or Bag.

No. 4933. (similar to illustration),
highly perfumed, 6/3 doz.Put up in attractive counter
box, packed 1 doz. in a box.Also 1/2 oz. square cut bottles,
8/9 doz. Assorted colours.

WATCH BOTTLE



No. 1010.

1 doz. on card (as illustration),
4/3 card.

6 doz. (6 cards), 4/- card.



No. 4885.

As illustration, containing 1 doz.
sample bottles **BEST TRIPLE**
Extract Perfume ... 4/6 card.
3 cards 4/3 each.

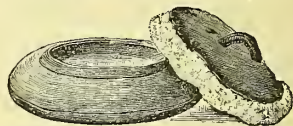
R. HOVENDEN & SONS, Ltd.

29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 BERNERS ST., OXFORD ST., W.1.
and 89, 91, 93 and 95 CITY ROAD, FINSBURY, E.C.1

Tel.: Clerkenwell 7601, 7602, 7603 (3 lines).

Factory: 41 to 53 BRITANNIA ROW, ISLINGTON, N.1

Tel.: Museum 2810 (3 lines).

THE NEW**"Beaverpuf"**
Trade Mark.**" ROUGE PUFF****MODEL L.P.12****TO RETAIL AT 1/6 EACH COMPLETE**

Has been produced to meet a special demand for a **ROUGE PUFF** of the same compactness, handiness and immunity from crushing that is a salient characteristic of all "*Beaverpuf*"
 :: models, and has placed them ahead of all others. ::

THE PROVED LEADERS — UNAPPROACHABLE — INIMITABLE*Obtain particulars from your Wholesaler or write direct to:***"Beaverpuf" Ltd.**

**PRIEST BRIDGE,
MORTLAKE,
LONDON, S.W.14**

Telephone: PUTNEY 166.

SOLE CONCESSIONNAIRES FOR GT. BRITAIN & IRELAND.

**A Beauty Aid for Women
which does not compete with
any existing line you stock.**

Artifex

soft all-rubber Curlers are particularly suitable for

BOBBED HAIR

because they curl the extreme ends of the hair.

Attractive show cards, counter display boxes and other sales matter with every order.

Artifex Curlers are being stocked by a rapidly increasing number of chemists. For your share of the business get particulars of this quick-selling, well-advertised line from your wholesaler, or, if you prefer, write in first instance to

"ARTIFEX" DEPARTMENT,**The MERKHAM TRADING CO. LTD.**

Bush House ∴ Aldwych ∴ W.C.2

LINEs THAT SHOW GOOD PROFITS**Taylor's
CIMOLITE PREPARATIONS**

50 YEARS' REPUTATION.

Used in all Royal Nurseries and by the Nobility.

CIMOLITE TOILET POWDER.

Boxes, 1/12 (per doz. 9/6)
Tins, 3/-, 5/6, 11/- (per doz.
27/-, 49/3, 96/-)
Bottles, 3/3, 6/6 (per doz.
30/-, 55/6)

CIMOLITE TOILET CREAM.

Collapsible tubes, 1/3 (per doz. 11/6)

CIMOLITE SOAP.

Per tablet, 8d.; per box 2/-

(per doz. 3 tab. boxes, 20/-)

CIMOLITE FACE POWDER.

Boxes, 1/12 (per doz. 9/6)

Tins, 3/- (per doz. 27/-)

Bottles, 3/3 (per doz. 30/-)

CIMOLITE SOAP (Violet-Scented)

Per tablet, 8d.; per box 2/-

(per doz. 3-tab. boxes, 20/-)

CIMOLITE SHAVING SOAP.

Sticks, 1/3 (per doz., 11/6)

SHOWCARDS and Counter**Bills on application.****NOW
ON
THE
P.A.T.A.**

Cimolite Preparations are stocked by all wholesale houses.

ATTRACTIVE SHOW CARD obtainable from all wholesalers or direct.

PREPARED ONLY BY

JOHN TAYLOR, Manufacturing Chemist
50 BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQ., LONDON, W.1

There's big Business to be done—if you but work on the Right 'Lines' . . .

When once you sell a man a 'KERVALLI' Shaving Stick—a good honest product fulfilling admirably a daily need in a man's life—you bring him back to repeat his order. Made from pure ingredients by Cussons, a firm jealous of its reputation for value, the 'KERVALLI' Shaving Stick is the kind of line that pays for handling.

It carries a broad margin of profit—push it for all you are worth. The

'Kervalli' SHAVING STICK

is one of this firm's famous 'KERVALLI' series of products; rich-lathering, creamy, non-drying, and a wonderful emollient. Cussons' 'KERVALLI' Shaving Stick is the best shillings-worth on the market and sells on sight. Attractively got up in bright nickel containers of special design.

The terms on which 'KERVALLI' is sold allow the pharmacist on cost

50% PROFIT

and thus well rewards the trouble taken to introduce it to your customers.

Can be obtained from any reputable Wholesale House



Makers of Fine Soaps and Perfumes
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT

Kersal Vale Works - - Manchester

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

		Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP	... ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.			
PROLACTUM	... ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.			
PARSIDIUM JELLY	... ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.			
ALLACITE OF ORANGE			
BLOSSOM	... ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.			
BORANIUM	... ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.			
CLEMINITE	... ..	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.			
COLLIANDUM	... ..	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.			
PERGOL	... ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.			
TEKKO PASTE	... ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.			
STALLAX	... ..	22/6	2/6
For a shampoo.			
JETTALINE	... ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.			
PHEMINOL	... ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.			
MENNALINE	... ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.			
MERCOLIZED WAX	... ..	18/-	2/-
A face cream.			
		31/6	3/6
STYMOL	... ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.			
SILMERINE	... ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.			
BARSYDE	... ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.			
TAMMALITE	... ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.			
LIQUID PERGOL	... ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.			
BICROLIUM	... ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.			
COCONOIDS	... ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.			

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES	... ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.			
		58/6	6/6
SOFT PALERIUM	... ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.			
LIQUID NAIL POLISH	... ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.			

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALE, & DEARBORN (Australia) Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calla Salta 264, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALL, Ltd., Singapore.

NEW KOKO TOILET LINES

On the P.A.T.A. List. Allowing full margin of profit

KOKO VANISHING CREAM 1/6 per jar P.A.T.A., 13/6 per doz.

KOKO COMPLEXION POWDER 2/- per box P.A.T.A., 18/- per doz.

(In Natural, Rachel, White and Rose)

KOKO SHAMPOO POWDER DE LUXE 4½d. per pkt. P.A.T.A.,
3/4 per doz.

(USUAL WHOLESALE TERMS)

AN extensive advertising campaign has been planned for the new line, together with **"KOKO FOR THE HAIR,"** and space has been booked in practically every magazine and daily papers, including "DAILY MAIL," "MIRROR," "SKETCH," "EXPRESS," "CHRONICLE," "DAILY NEWS," etc., etc., for the remainder of the year.

SEND US A POSTCARD ASKING FOR PARTICULARS OF OUR GENEROUS WINDOW SHOW OFFER

All orders for Koko Preparations should be sent to our Sole Distributing Agents,
Messrs. BUTLER & CRISPE, 80/82 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
16 Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

Telephone:
AVENUE 595.

"Newberys"
FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS LTD.

"NADA" INSECT BITE PERFUME

A LINE that has caught the popular fancy to a remarkable degree. An innovation in Gnat and Midge Bite prevention with a high Rideal-Walker co-efficient. Gives a good profit to the Pharmacist.

PRICE - - - **6/-** per dozen
with Bonus of one tube per dozen for
quantities of 3 dozen and upwards.

To retail at - - **1/-** per tube

*Artistically mounted on a suitable
show-card for Effective Display.*

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS, Ltd.
27 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1.
13 Crichton Place, 12 School Lane,
Cardiff. Liverpool.

ESSENCES

HIGHEST CONCENTRATION.

Sole Agents for Gt. Britain and Colonies
FOR

FRIES & BRO. NEW YORK

The World-Renowned Makers of
FIRST QUALITY ESSENCES.

PEACH
APRICOT
HONEY
MAPLE
&c.

Stocks

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Ask for

Quotations

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A. CONNELL & CO., Melba House,
WENLOCK ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1
Phone: Clerkenwell 7266. Tele.: "Nitrozone, Ald. London."

WAITE'S ANTI-PY-O DENTAL CREAM

Which dentist made the biggest hit with his patient?



This man's dentist recommended a gummy, pasty dentifrice.

This man's dentist recommended "Waite's," a dentifrice of creamy consistency.

Waite's ANTI-PY-O DENTAL CREAM

has earned its great reputation in America by its wonderful efficiency in mouth hygiene.

The cleansing qualities of "Waite's" are fully recognised by the dental profession, and its success is due in large measure to professional recommendation.

You will like the unusually pleasant flavour of this dentifrice. "Waite's" is a thoroughly efficient cleansing agent. It removes the film from the teeth without harshness. "Waite's" destroys millions of germs in the mouth.

It is not a pasty, gummy preparation, but a velvet smooth cream which, when applied to the teeth, immediately fades away.

Chemists who recommend Waite's Dental Cream to their customers win their hearty approval.

Mail for a free full size tube of Waite's Dental Cream for your own use and tests. Convince yourself that it is the kind of dental cream you want your friends to use.

Sole Agents: **The Dental Manufacturing Co. Ltd**
Alston House, Newman Street.

Branches throughout the Provinces.

LONDON, W.1

Specify when ordering :-

"ENGLISH PROPHYLACTIC"

"ADDIS in the Blue Box"

WILL NOT COLLAPSE IN HOT WATER

Per **20/-** Doz.

**VERY HARD YELLOW.
HARD. MED. SOFT.**

Retail Price

2/6

each



See the correct Regd. No. 593367 on each Box.

THE BRUSH THAT ENSURES REPEAT ORDERS.

Largest British Sales built on Recommendation.

R. ADDIS & SON

Established 1780.

Brush Works, HERTFORD.

Tele.: HERTFORD 71.

OLDEST FIRM OF TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

Sold by the following Wholesale Druggists :-

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Woolley, Sons & Co.

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Peldo
(Patent applied for)

**THE
INVISIBLE
GLOVE**

We are showing at the B.E.E. Stand No. A 76, Chemical Section, Palace of Industry, and would be pleased to receive a visit from you there, where you can have a practical demonstration of Peldo.

IF YOU SHOW 'PELDO' YOU WILL SELL IT!
'PELDO' IS ORIGINAL. It is not a Substitution for Anything.

Obtainable from all the Patent Houses @ **13/6** per dozen.
WINDOW DISPLAY MATERIAL FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Devon Wharf and Bell Wharf,
EMMOTT STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E.1.



**PAPIER POUDRÉ
POPPÉE ROUGE**

Made in Booklet Form in White, Rose and Rachel tints.
4d., 6d., 8d., and 1/4 sizes at 2/8, 3/9, 5/- and 10/- per dozen
nett, respectively.

ONE SIZE ONLY 1/-, at 8/- per dozen.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

PAPIER POUDRÉ, Ltd., 46 Baker Street, W.1
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT ABOVE TRADE MARKS.



FRIZZETTA KEEPS THE HAIR IN CURL, 2/-
PELLETTA FOR THE COMPLEXION, 1/4 3/3
SE-TABA TABLETS THE NEW NERVE TONIC 1/3 3/-

BEST TERMS. 3 DOZEN ORDERS ASSORTED, CARRIAGE PAID.
ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES. P.A.T.A.

Maker: F. W. BATES, Brooks's Bar, MANCHESTER.

The Evan Williams
ALWAYS IN GREAT DEMAND.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
The EVAN-WILLIAMS Co., Ltd., 14/15 Union St., W.1.
Quality Guaranteed

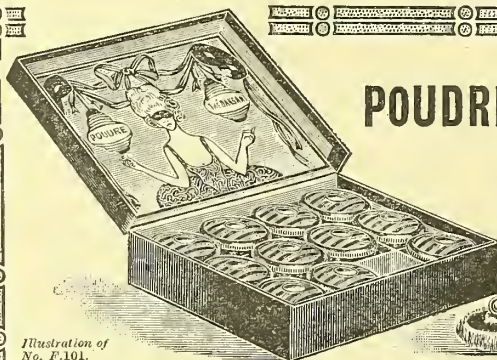


Illustration of
No. F.101.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICE

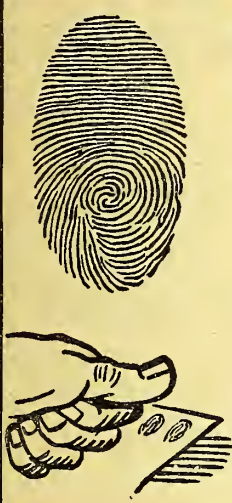
POUDRE COMPACTE—"THÉ DANSANT"
(Regd.)

In two styles } No. F.100 Complete with Puff ... 6/- doz.
" " " " " and diminishing Mirror 7/6 "


Improvements in our methods and the adoption of more efficient machines designed by ourselves enable us to decrease considerably our production costs of these two charming lines, and we pass on the reduction to the trade so as to keep our increased output fully engaged. You should give these British-made lines a trial.



Manufactured only by

SOLPORT BROTHERS, Ltd.
184/190 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1.
and obtainable through all Wholesale Houses.



NO OTHERS ARE LIKE THEM



They Stand Alone in a Class by Themselves

ALKIA SALTRATES and REUDEL BATH SALTRATES

are used and highly recommended by EUGENE CORRI, GEORGE ROBEY, JIMMY WILDE, TED (KID) LEWIS, and hundreds of other well-known people whose names, mentioned in our advertisements by special permission, are sufficient guarantee that our products possess merits above any others in their respective lines.

NO WONDER every sale always means a satisfied customer. He thenceforth becomes a regular purchaser of our lines whenever anything of the kind happens to be needed. Your customer requires no persuasion after he has once given our preparations a trial. He then **KNOWS** they are just what he wants, and is interested in no others. In other words—after you make the first sale our goods go on selling themselves.

Alkia Saltrates

A widely advertised product, which represents the maximum of possible efficiency in a saline, and the best value obtainable for the money. Being highly concentrated, exceptionally small doses are sufficient, and there is no trace of any salty or other unpleasant taste.

Reudel Bath Saltrates

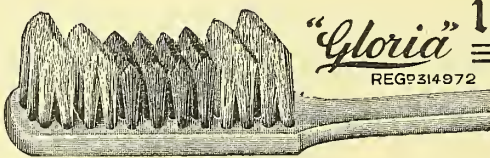
The best selling and most fragrant, refreshing, beneficial, and all-round satisfactory preparation for the bath or for general toilet purposes. Especially recommended in cases of foot trouble, or rheumatic pains, stiffness, etc. Always being extensively advertised.

**YOU CAN STOCK THESE RAPIDLY MOVING
LINES ON GUARANTEED SALE TERMS**

Carriage Paid in United Kingdom on orders for three dozen, which may be assorted.
Showcards of strong selling power sent free on request.

Write for our Special Terms for Counter Display.

SALTRATES LIMITED, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.

Bidwells'YELLOW BRISTLE IN CENTRE—
WHITE BRISTLE ENDS.IN TRANSPARENT TUBES;
STERILISED AND SEALED AT
FACTORY.

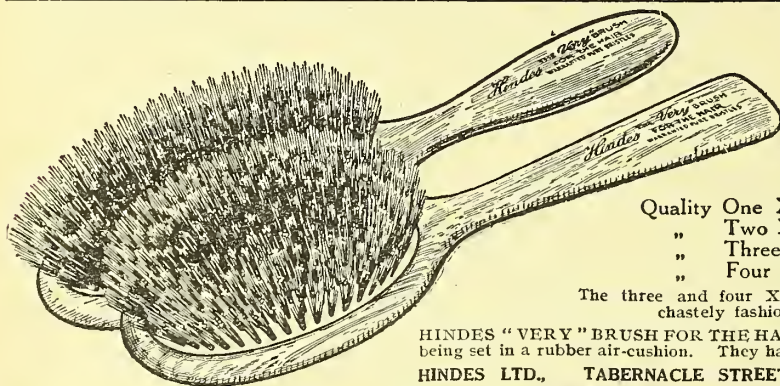
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STRONG IN CENTRE WHERE STRENGTH IS REQUIRED.

17/- A DOZEN MEDIUM. 19/- A DOZEN HARD.

"Gloria" 1924 Model

REGD 314972

BEST QUALITY ONLY.
HARD AND MEDIUM.HANDLES ASSORTED.
VENTILATED—
HOLE IN HANDLE.**Castle Mills**LONDON OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS:—
Australia House, Strand, W.C.2**Exminster, Devon****HINDES
"VERY"
HAIR BRUSH**

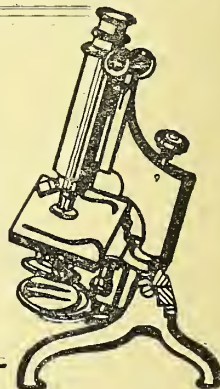
Quality One X	Sold at 7/6d. each.	TRADE PRICE 33 1/2%
" Two XX	" 10/6d. "	
" Three XXX	" 15/- "	
" Four XXXX	" 18/6d. "	

The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood
chastely fashioned in both oval and circular bodies.HINDES "VERY" BRUSH FOR THE HAIR is guaranteed pure bristles, the multiple tufts
being set in a rubber air-cushion. They have been known to the trade for nearly 40 years.

HINDES LTD., TABERNACLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. :: Works: BIRMINGHAM

**Success
at a Bound**Gibbs Shaving Cream—
in the tube with the cart-
wheel top—is already
famous—has come to
stay.**Gibbs****SHAVING
CREAM***The Cream of Shaves*In a few weeks, 300,000
samples of Gibbs Shaving
Cream have been applied
for. 300,000 men have
tested the billowy, super
lather, have experienced
the comfort of a skin
soothed as if newly
massaged with cold cream.Now they are buying
Gibbs Shaving Cream.
Sales are mounting with
wonderful speed—are you
ready to profit by this
demand?**D. & W. GIBBS, Ltd., (Dept. DG17.)
City Soap Works, London, E.1.****G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.**Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of**BEST
BRITISH
BRUSHES**

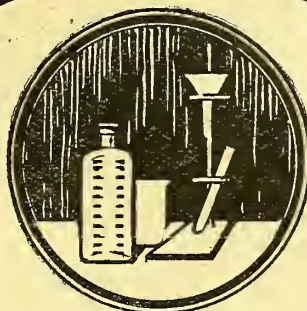
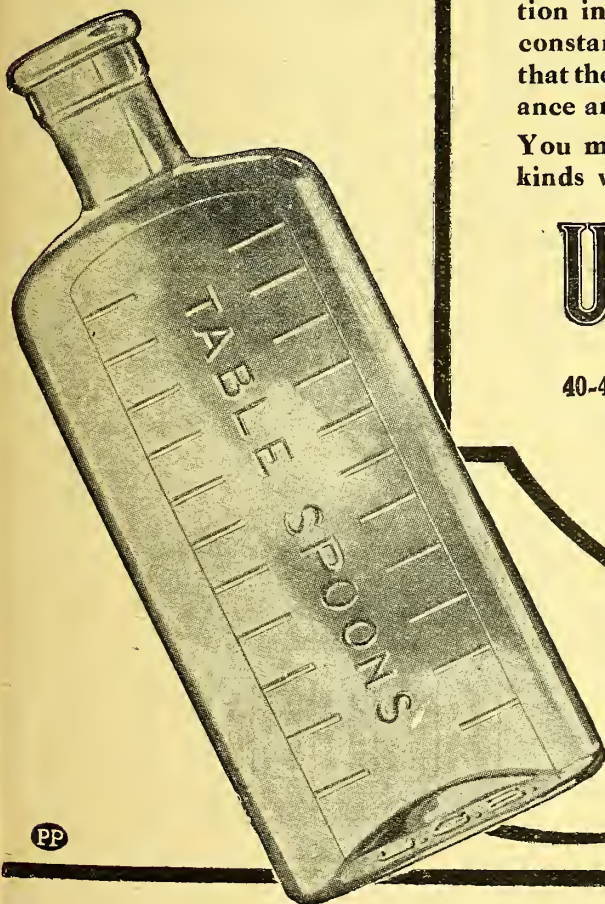
Please write for full Particulars to—

75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.**Profit by the new
AMAMI
Free Service.**In appreciation of your support of Amami
Shampoos, we have arranged that one of our
fully-trained Research Chemists will always
be in attendance in our Trichological Labor-
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Biological or Trichological questions.
Send your troubles or bring them yourself and
use our microscopic reagents, etc., free.**PRICHARD & CONSTANCE (Wholesale) LTD.**
Chemists by Examination,
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"CONSISTENCY" is a characteristic of every U.G.B. Bottle manufactured for the Chemist, Druggist, or Medical Profession. Only faultless materials are used, and the utmost care exercised throughout the manufacture.

The vital importance of accuracy in contents, corkage and graduations is the first consideration in the manufacture of U.G.B. Bottles, and constant watch and inspection is kept to ensure that these essentials are absolutely correct. Appearance and finish are always consistently good.

You may place orders for U.G.B. Bottles of all kinds with the greatest confidence.

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This mark on our bottles is the
guarantee of accuracy of capacity
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no better bottle manufactured.

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Telegrams: Drosfolum, Cent. London. Telephone: City 2522 (Private Branch Exchange)

"INGOT" QUALITY
BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.

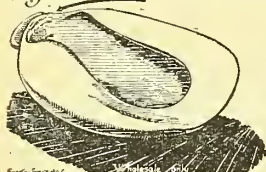
PLAIN, WHITE AND FANCY
BATH GLOVES & WASHING SQUARES,
SPONGE BAGS & BATHING CAPS,
CHECKS & COLOURED RUBBER.

CINEMA SPRAY SOLUTION

In 16 oz. bottles or in bulk.

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"PERFECTION" Bed and Douche Pan

To stock the PERFECTION Bed and Douche Pan is to provide for a strong demand throughout the Medical and Nursing Professions. They have proved that no similar article gives such satisfaction and comfort—and that is because the PERFECTION possesses many exclusive features. See the name PERFECTION when ordering supplies, and *refuse all imitations*; prices have lately been reduced. Send for illustrated booklet describing our full range of Hospital and Invalid Ware.

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TINORI PAINLESS CORN CURE

WHEN ONCE INTRODUCED SELLS ITSELF.

P.A.T.A. 2/- From All Wholesalers.

EUGENE MAC SWEENEY, MFG. CHEMIST, CORK. 6

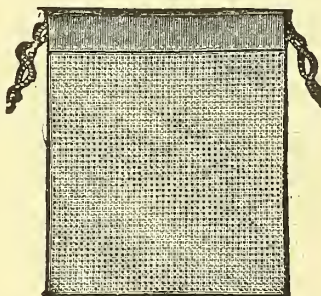


Forster's Eldon Vapouriser
 FOR USE WITH NIGHT LIGHT

Retail, 1/9. Wholesale, 16/-
 Also Forster's "Fenolin Fluid" For Whooping Cough.
 Write for Particulars
 HALL, FORSTER & CO., LTD., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Seasonable Sundries.

Sponge Bags & Bathing Caps.



No. 978



No. 1200



No. 428

No. 978. SPONGE BAG, check sheeting, fancy binding
 " 1200. " " super best
 " 1201. " " assorted, fancy colours
 " 1201. " " the "Climax," proofed both sides
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No. 428—BATHING CAP, helmet shape, rubber, assorted

3 colours, per doz. 16 6

" " helmet shape, red rubber, lined band .. 18 6

SIZES		No. 428					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6 0	7 6	8 6	10 0	11 6	14 0	16 0	18 0
7 6	9 0	10 6	13 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	23 0
10 0	11 0	12 6	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0
8 6	10 0	12 0	14 6	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0
16 6	18 6	22 0	24 0	27 0	30 0		

No. 428—BATHING CAP, helmet shape, extra stout

rubber, assorted 3 colours, per doz. 20 0

" 1614—Water Polo Cap, std. shape, red rubber, 2 sizes .. 16 0

CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF £3 AND UPWARDS.

A discount of 5% for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of 10/- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD., 91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL LONDON, E.C.1.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

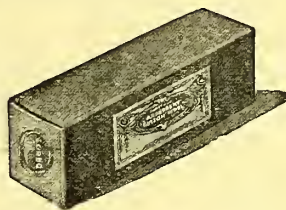
Of the Highest Quality
for all purposes.

"ZORBO" FIRST AID EQUIPMENTS, for Factories, conforming with the regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Act.



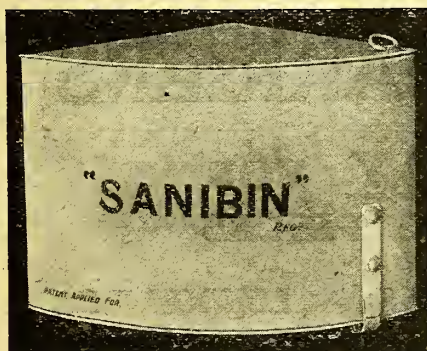
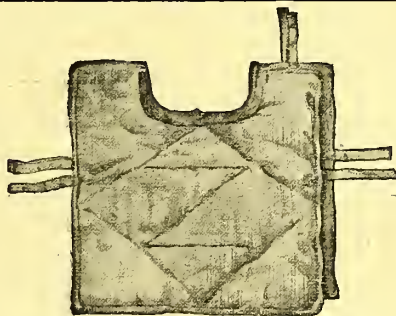
ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS; GAUZE TISSUES; GAUZES; LINTS; etc. Packed in packets or cartons, and labelled to clients' requirements.

"ZORBO" SUPER-FINE ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL, Sterilised. Made from pure long staple cotton, in packets, cartons, or air-tight tins.



"ZORBO" PNEUMONIA JACKETS.

Invaluable in cases of Pneumonia and other chest complaints.



"SANIBIN" (Regd.) An efficient receptacle for used Dressings, &c.

"B.P.C." DRESSINGS; MEDICATED DRESSINGS; COLOURED WOOLS;



SHEET WADDINGS; TOWS; WATER-PROOF SHEETING.

HYGIENIC "TOWELINES" 'Cynta' Brand.

ACCOUCHMENT SETS " "

ACCOUCHMENT SHEETS " "

BED SHEETS " "

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ARTHUR BERTON, Ltd.

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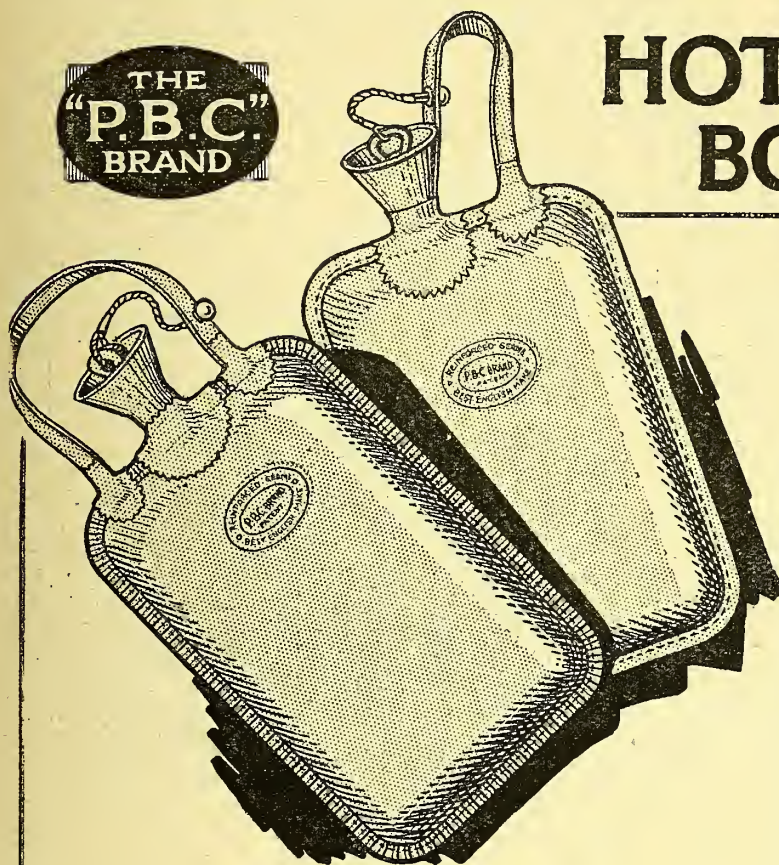
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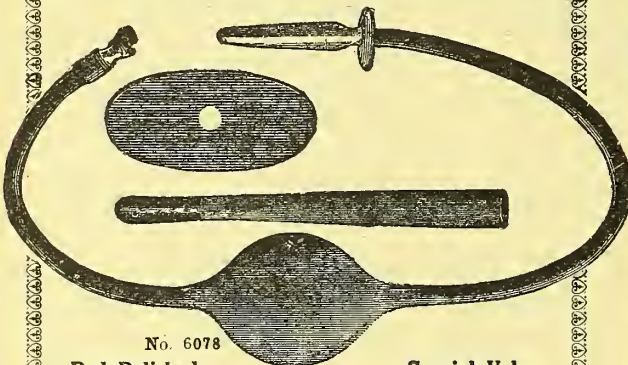
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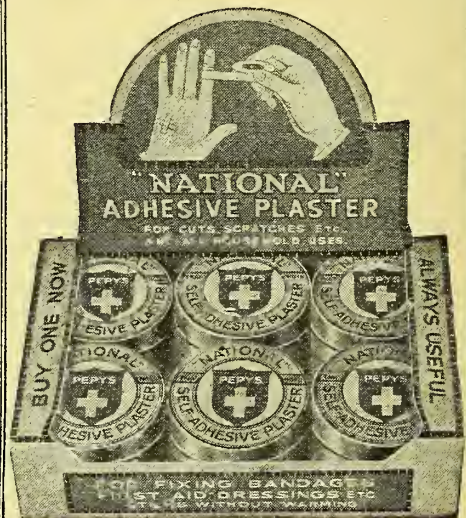
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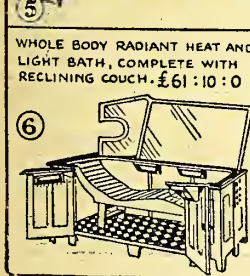
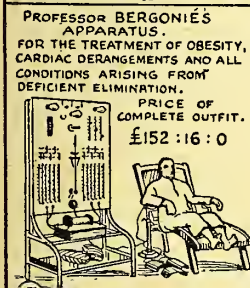
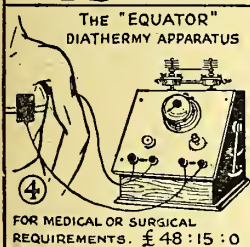
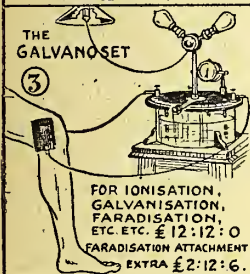
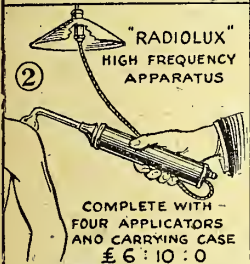
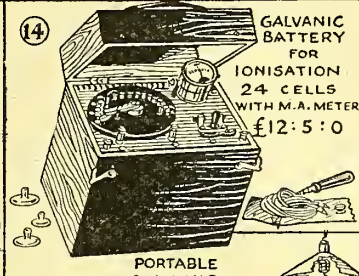
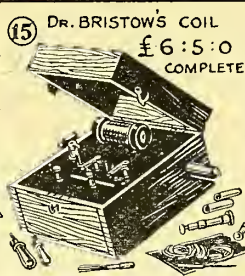
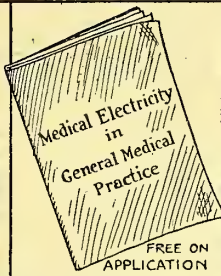
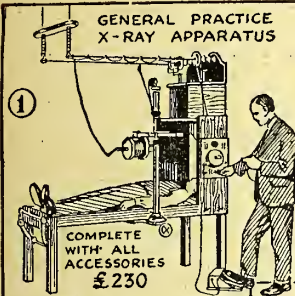
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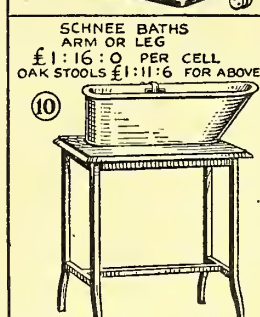
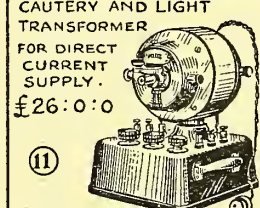
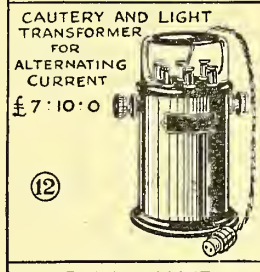
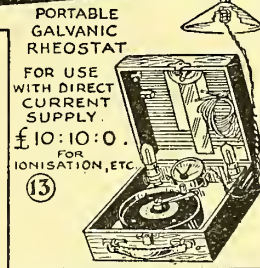
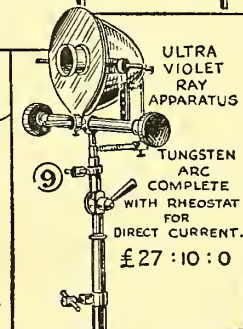
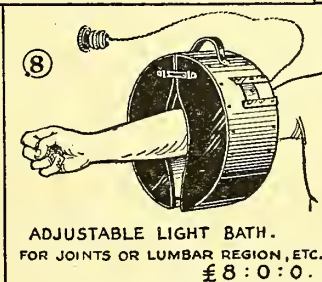
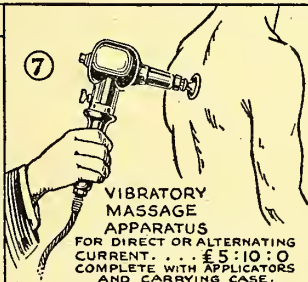
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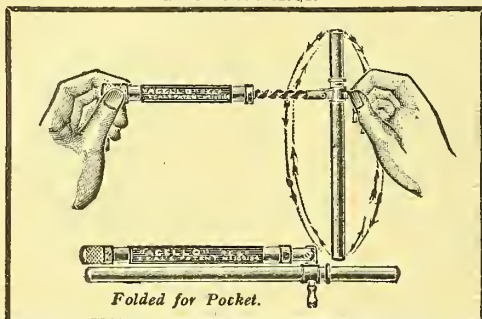
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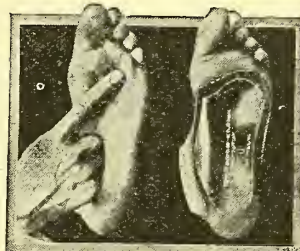
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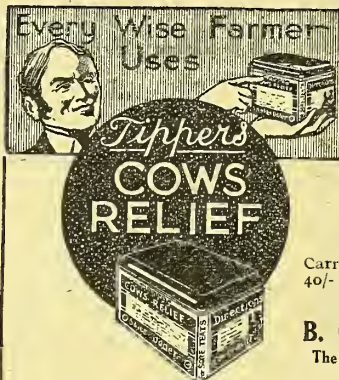
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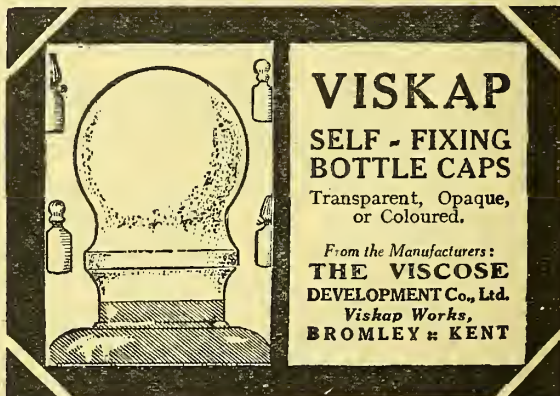
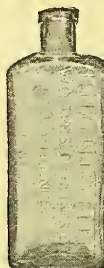
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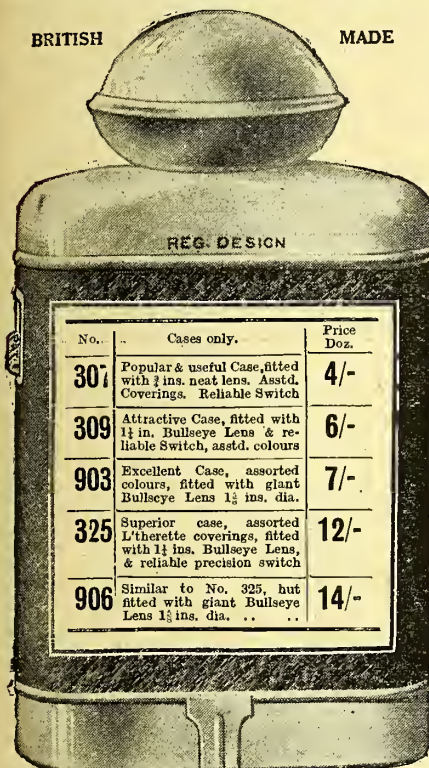
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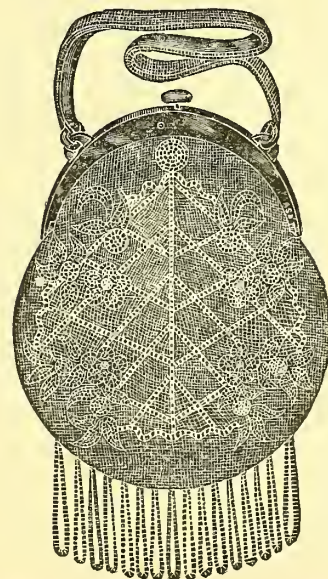
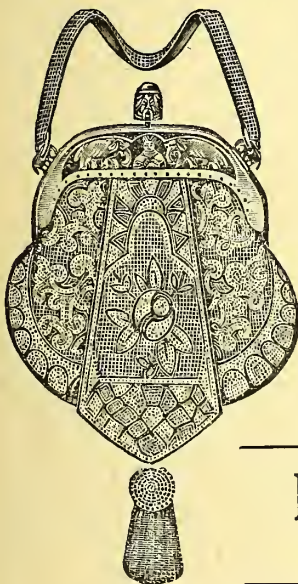
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Wills

MR. JAMES KAY, chemist and druggist, The Square, Cumnock, N.B., and of Coilaritogle, Cumnock, N.B., who died on January 22, left personal estate in England and Scotland valued at £5,093 4s. 7d. Probate has been granted to William Osborne Kay, Coilaritogle, chemist, father of the deceased, and J. H. Kay, M.B., C.M., Broomlea, Largs.

MR. RICHARD TURTON GILL, chemist and druggist, 44 Marsh Street, Manchester Road, Bradford, who died on April 22, intestate, left estate of the gross value of £1,310 10s. 4d., with net personality £1,260, and administration of the property has been granted to his sons, A. Turton Gill, 26 Santley Street, North Road, Longsight, Manchester, and H. J. Turton Gill.

English and Welsh News

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Pyridinised Methylated Spirit

At the annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association last week the following resolution was agreed to:—

That it be referred to the Council to consider the alterations in the composition of methylated spirit by the addition of pyridine, which renders the spirit unfit for use as an external application to the skin and unpleasant to burn on account of the disagreeable odour produced, and to take such steps as are possible to get the use of pyridine discontinued in the spirit supplied to the order of a medical practitioner.

A question to the same effect was asked in the House of Commons on July 30, and the representative of the Treasury who replied said that the question raised is at present under investigation.

New Register at Stationers' Hall

The Stationers' Company have recently established at Stationers' Hall, London, a new register. This register is not a continuation of the former register—registration under the Copyright Act, 1842, terminated on December 31, 1923—but the entries are made for the purpose of record and for assisting in the proof of the existence of a work on a given date in the case of infringement. Books, pamphlets, maps, charts, music, business and trade circulars, catalogues, price lists, commercial documents, sheets of letterpress or other compilations, whether published or unpublished, are included under the term "book," and paintings, drawings, designs, labels, photographs, and engravings may be registered as "fine arts." Applications for registration or for further information should be addressed to the Registrar, Stationers' Hall, E.C.4.

Society of Apothecaries of London

At the Assistants' examination held on July 28, 29, 30 and 31 the following candidates were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines:—

Abernethy, A. R.	George, N.	Macauley, L. P.
Adams, E.	Gill, E. E.	McCord, A. J.
Beaumont, M. L.	Graham, F. A.	Marks, L. E.
Binnie, E. A. A.	Green, A.	Metcalfe, P. G.
Booth, M.	Hailstone, H. E.	Moberley, G. M.
Borman, M. M. A.	Harley, W. F.	Morris, E. C.
Brée, M. L.	Hardwick, B.	Owen, M.
Brown, G.	Hart, M. H.	Owtram, M. H.
Cole, D.	Hazell, M. V.	Porter, A.
Cook, F.	Herrington, V. E.	Pugh, W. E.
Cook, N. T.	Jell, M. L.	Rudd, M. E. M.
Cooke, R. H.	Johnston, L. C.	Scott, M. E.
Cooper, E.	Jones, A. D.	Sims, M. K.
Corkery, M.	Jones, D. A.	Slee, L.
Cunningham, K. F.	Jones, Menna	Stuart-Hogg, J.
Daly, M. C.	King, E.	Thomas, A.
Davis, M.	King, E. M.	Thomas, R. M. E. A.
Eveling, M. E.	Knowles, A. E. F.	Tonge, L.
Exham, V. M.	Knowles, H.	Wedlake, B. M.
Feesey, E. J.	Lawrence, M. E.	Westwood, M.
Feld, M. L.	Layland, I.	Wier, K. M.
Frane, R. M.	Lee, A. M.	Williams, E. A.
French, F. H.	Lewis, C. M.	Williams, G.
		Woodforde, D.

Inquests

An inquest was held at Worksop, on July 31, on the body of Mr. Edward Stapleton, a chemist and druggist living at Bulwell, who died in the Victoria Hospital on July 28 from injuries sustained while riding a motor-cycle at Clown. It appeared that Mr. Stapleton collided with a motor-lorry. When admitted into the hospital he was suffering from a compound fracture of both legs and other injuries. The coroner recorded a verdict of "Accidental death."

An inquest was held in Chelsea, London, S.W., on August 6, on the body of James Reidy, a chorus singer,

who died in the Westminster Infirmary, Fulham Road, on August 4. A medical member of the Infirmary staff said that, when admitted, Reidy suffered from a swollen neck and had difficulty in swallowing. The swelling had spread to the tissues half-way down the chest. A microscopical examination revealed traces of anthrax bacilli. The deceased had told him that he had cut his face while shaving five days previously. The Coroner: What sort of brush did he use?—He told me he bought one for 4½d. The assistant medical officer of health for Westminster said that he had been able to trace the brush. He handed the coroner a letter from the Holborn Borough Council to the effect that the brush had been traced to a shop in Shaftesbury Avenue. The brush was one of a consignment of 12,000. Witness added that the retailer said that he had got the wrong brush. They had obtained one from the retailer's shop as well as the actual brush for bacteriological research, but had not yet heard the result. The Coroner: It was a hair brush?—Yes, imitation badger. There was no maker's name or number. The witness added that vaseline, tooth-paste, and shaving soap found in Reidy's possession had been sent for examination. The coroner asked the witness whether the wholesaler had manufactured the brushes; witness said that he had ascertained that they had been purchased as surplus Canadian Red Cross stores. The Coroner: If others have been bought at the shop hundreds may be using them?—They have been sold out. Dr. R. M. Brontë, Home Office pathologist, said that he had conducted a *post-mortem* examination, and had found signs of what appeared to be the bacilli of anthrax. Death was caused by septicæmia due to anthrax infection. A verdict of "Death from accidental causes" was recorded.

Liverpool

The winter programme of the Liverpool Pharmacy Club is being prepared.

The compulsory closing of all pharmacies near the docks and the large hotels at 8 p.m. is felt to be an inconvenient source of inconvenience.

Mr. J. L. Hirst allotted his Bank Holiday to the annual Lancashire v. Yorkshire cricket match at Old Trafford, and is spending a fortnight in the Isle of Man.

"Cox's Liverpool Annual and Year Book," a copy of which has reached us, deserves a place on the shelf of the busy man as a mine of information concerning Liverpool in its municipal and commercial aspects. Published by Publishers & Advertisers, Ltd., Blundellsands, at 1s., it comprises in its 319 well-printed pages several articles written by experts, three or four indexes (which might with advantage have been grouped together), and numerous illustrations.

Manchester

Mr. Arthur Woolley Vallance, Lincoln College, Oxford, eldest son of Mr. A. C. Vallance, Ph.C. (a director of James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Victoria Bridge, Manchester), has graduated B.A. of the University of Oxford, with second-class honours.

The Royal borough of Salford entered into possession of the Civic Hall at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, on August 2, for a fortnight. The Prince of Wales was received by the Mayor, and several members of local public bodies took part in the inaugural proceedings.

Sheffield.

Mr. C. H. Hallatt, vice-chairman of the local Pharmaceutical Committee, is on a motor tour to the South-East Coast.

Mr. H. H. Greenfield, chemist and druggist, secretary of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, is not seeking re-election to the council, as he has retired from business and is uncertain of remaining in Sheffield.

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—The Southern Counties Agricultural Trading Society, Ltd., Winchester, have applied for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

DEFICIENT SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.—The latest quarterly report of the Warwick county analyst states that two samples of sweet spirit of nitre analysed were found to be deficient by 22 per cent. in ethyl nitrite, and also to contain 0.7 per cent. of a foreign oily ingredient. The vendor was cautioned.

DAMAGE BY BOYS.—At Dartford, recently, three lads named Thomas F. Moon, Jack Moon and Revel Hayward were summoned for doing damage to the extent of £2 to the shop front of Knowles, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., chemists, Bexley Road, Belvedere, and for removing an advertising bracket. Each boy was fined 1s., and was ordered to pay 5s. damages.

THEFT CHARGE.—At Old Street Police Court, London, on August 1, Alfred Walter Lewin (26), packer, New Charles Street, E.C., was charged with stealing on two specified dates bath salts and other goods, the property of his employers, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, N.; and Charles Storey (25), counter hand, Southwold Road, E., was charged with stealing on two dates from the same employers cod-liver oil and malt and camphorated oil. The accused pleaded "Guilty." A detective-sergeant said that Lewin had been carrying on systematic thefts for four or five months, and had been selling the goods to various people. A remand was ordered.

LONDON CHEMISTS' BILLIARDS HANDICAP.—The semi-final and final rounds of this event were played at the Shaftesbury Hotel, London, W., recently. The semi-finalists were: Mr. G. F. Barratt v. Mr. B. Wathen and Mr. A. J. Shuttleworth v. Mr. D. Frame. Mr. G. F. Barratt and Mr. D. Frame qualified for the final, which was played on July 30. A close game ensued, and although Mr. Barratt owed 50 points he was able to draw level about 125, and finally won the match, the scores being: Barratt 150, Frame 138. Next season's handicap will commence in October, and the secretary, Mr. W. E. Swanston, 140 Hornsey Road, N.7, or the President, Mr. Herbert Skinner, the Royal Northern Hospital, N.7, will be glad to hear of any other London pharmacists interested.

JUDGMENT IN ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATION CASE.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on July 31, Mr. Justice Lush delivered judgment in the case in which Colonel G. W. Parkinson, Blackpool, sued the College of Ambulance, Ltd., Queen Anne Street, W., and Mr. E. E. Harrison, managing secretary of the institution, for damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation (*C. & D.*, July 5, p. 2). His lordship said he could not feel any doubt that a contract to guarantee or undertake that an honour would be conferred by the Sovereign if a certain contribution were made to a public charity, or if some other service were rendered, was against public policy, and therefore an unlawful contract to make. The plaintiff could not recover damages either against Harrison or the College, because he had set up a contract which was unlawful. For the same reason he could not recover the £3,000 from the College.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. John Innes, chemist and druggist, has recently taken over the business of Mr. A. Clarke, chemist and druggist, 53 Broad Street, Peterhead.

Mr. W. Marshall, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. W. Turner, chemist and druggist, 84 Great Northern Road, Aberdeen.

Mr. G. Shiach Kitchin, chemist and druggist, Glasgow, and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Ph.C., Edinburgh, have been re-elected to represent the Burgh and County Committees respectively on the National Health Insurance Drug Accounts Committee (Scotland).

Edinburgh

The "Edinburgh Evening Dispatch" states that in at least one local school the daily routine commences with tooth-brush drill.

In the Court of Session, recently, Mary Linn, typist, was awarded £20 damages in respect of injuries caused by a motor car belonging to Houghtons, Ltd., photographic manufacturers, London, W.C.

Medical officers under the Edinburgh Parish Council are in future to write their prescriptions in triplicate. One copy is to be retained by the doctor, and the others handed to the chemist, one of which is kept for reference and the other forwarded to the Council along with the account.

Glasgow

Mr. T. J. Collier (J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd., London) is showing a full range of samples at 142 Queen Street.

The bowling section of Glasgow Pharmacy Club will play the next game on Whitevale green on August 19, instead of August 12, as shown on the fixture card.

Irish News

Brevities

At an inquest held on Annie Eagleson, aged thirty years, residing with her father at Orritor, co. Tyrone, the jury found that the deceased died from strychnine poisoning self-administered, while labouring under mental depression.

A few hours after the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of York in Londonderry on July 24 a series of excellent photographs of the arrival ceremony, taken by Mr. A. Steede, Ph.C., were on view in the window of Mr. H. E. Young, M.P.S.I., Strand Pharmacy.

At Magherafelt Petty Sessions, on July 30, Hugh Andrew Gribben, R.D., Draperstown, was fined £4 for selling methylated ether to a girl named Tillie Hanna on July 5 without having entered the transaction in the prescribed book, and failing to get the purchaser to sign.

Belfast

At the Police Court, on July 31, the case against Frederick Lewis Long, R.D., 167 Oldpark Road, for conniving with Kathleen Donaghey, 8 Saunderson Street, in regard to the sale of methylated spirit for drinking purposes on July 12, was dismissed. The woman was fined £5, and Maggie McNally, 6 Saunderson Street, a domestic servant in the employment of Long, who was summoned for a similar offence, was also fined £5.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Belfast, has written Enniskillen Guardians stating their inspector had reported that he had found in Lisbellaw dispensary a medium stock of medicines, many of them old. For Coa Dispensary, which is also under Dr. Carraher's charge, the last requisition was made on December 15, 1922, but no delivery was made. For Tempo Dispensary no medicines were ordered for the half-years ending March and September 1922. Dr. Carraher had promised to attend to his duties more carefully in future.

In the High Court, Belfast, on July 31, Mr. Justice Brown heard an appeal from the Recorder in which Joseph McKnight, 197 Woodstock Road, cabinet maker, was the appellant in an ejectment case brought by W. H. McBride, R.D., Woodstock Road, to whom a decree for possession of the upper portion of the premises occupied by appellant had been granted on the ground that he wanted it for his own occupation and to carry on a dentistry practice. His lordship reversed the decree and dismissed the civil bill, as appellant was living on the premises.

A DUMPING DUTY on permanganate of potash, B.P., originated in, or exported from, Czechoslovakia has been imposed in Australia.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN CHINA.—China received U.S. \$1,354,942 towards medical education from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1923, according to the annual report prepared by Dr. George A. Vincent, president.

Colonial and Foreign News

SPANISH PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.—The King's signature has been affixed to an order creating a distinct pharmaceutical department acting directly under the orders of the Director-General of Health. In future, this department will deal with all questions affecting the pharmaceutical profession, as an independent body, responsible only to its director. The present technical head of the pharmaceutical section in the direction-general of health is Don Dr. Bustamento.

DUTCH STANDARDS FOR SPICES.—The Dutch Government has issued an ordinance of thirteen articles, in which definite standards are established for nineteen spices in common use. Article 2 enumerates the Dutch names, giving a definition of the part employed, and origin of each article, which has to comply with the requirements set forth in Article 9. Thus, cloves are described as the still closed flower buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata*, Thunb., and are required to contain not less than 12 per cent. essential oil, not more than 1 per cent. sand, and to yield not more than 8 per cent. residue on incineration.

CUSTOMS CLEARANCE IN SPAIN.—A recently issued Government Order provides that in future all operations associated with the clearing of goods through the Spanish Customs shall be regarded as public transactions. The immediate effect of this declaration is to permit the presence of private individuals at the actual examination and clearance of goods imported by them. Further, commercial, industrial and agricultural associations and chambers have been granted the right to appoint delegates entitled to be present at the clearance of goods in order to check the activities of the Customs officers; these delegates are empowered to demand from the Customs officials such information and explanations as they may require to establish that the provisions of the Customs tariff are being correctly interpreted, and that the specific rates of duty are duly charged. In the case of a difference of opinion arising between the Customs officers and a person checking the clearance of the goods as to the chargeable rate of duty, the matter is to be referred to the Customs Board of Arbitration, and against its decision both parties may appeal to the General Direction of Customs or to the administrative tribunal. Several safeguards and measures are proposed for the purpose of preventing frauds on the Customs, including the publication every month in each provincial official gazette of all Customs clearances at the Customs houses situated within the province, with the names of the persons present.

ROUMANIAN CHEMICAL CONGRESS.—The first Roumanian national chemical congress was held by the Roumanian Chemical Society in Sinaia, on June 15 to 17, Professor Dr. Stefan Minovici, Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Bucharest, acting as secretary-general. No less than 64 papers were presented to the Congress, including communications from Professor Minovici and his collaborators on the determination of cholesterol, calcium and magnesium in sclerosed veins and arteries, the determination of lipoids in the blood serum in nervous affections, the purity of ammonium and iodine salts used as reagents, the chemical constitution and physiological rôle of cholesterol. Numerous papers were read dealing with the problems connected with the development of Roumania's chemical industry, and the utilisation of its natural resources. The menu of the official banquet, decorated with reproductions of chemical apparatus, was in Latin, as follows:—(1) *Extractum carnis liquidum Liebig*, studiöse petroselino ac varis herbis coctum. (2) *Lucioperea Sandra Danubiensis* in garo oleoso natans. (3) *Protein animale* (caro frixa bovilla) succulentissima ac suavissima, e vacca tenera, innocentissimaque exsecta. (4) *Lactuca sativa viridis*, summo cum gaudio, more *Linné* mixta. (5) *Saccharidae*, via frigida parata. (6) *Infusum coffeini*, fortissimum, purissimum, dulcissimum, more *Emil Fischer*. (7) *Spiritus prunorum Valensis*, consolatio animi. (8) *Vinum album Montis—Magni*, fristitiae antidotum. (9) *Vinum rubrum Nicoretensis*, mirabile, juventutem redendum. (10) *Vinum spumosum Rhein*, nec plus ultra, hypochondriae hostis.

American Notes

By "The Man from London."

DOCTORS DEMAND LIQUOR LAW CHANGE.—After a discussion recently in Chicago, the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association passed a resolution calling for legislation which would repeal those sections of the Volstead act limiting the amount of alcohol physicians may prescribe for their patients. There is not a drug store in the whole of the United States (it was stated) that is not manufacturing or producing drugs before or other as a beverage.

RADIO PUBLICITY FOR PHARMACY.—A series of radio talks on "What is being done for those who need medicines," have been broadcast by Frederick J. Wulling, Dean of Minnesota University. These radio talks indicate the need of fewer but better medicines; the nature and extent of the required legal and professional training for the practice of pharmacy; and the requirements in training of those who manufacture or produce drugs before they reach the pharmacists for dispensing to the public.

RUBBER-LINED TANKS FOR CARRYING ACIDS.—A large rubber company has developed a process whereby an acid-resisting rubber compound can be vulcanised to the sides of tank cars as they stand on the track. The process is applicable to any large storage tanks used in the storing of acids. Several layers of special rubber compound are applied to a rubber-covered wire screen which is fixed to the inside surface of the tank, thereby covering the entire surface and vulcanised thereon, rendering the walls of the tank absolutely acid-proof.

A SACCHARIN PLANT DISCOVERED?—It is reported that the Federal Department of Agriculture is experimenting upon two plants from Paraguay, one containing a glucose two hundred times as sweet as sugar and the other yerba mate, or Paraguay tea. It is said that the leaves of the plant containing glucose can be used for sweetening directly, drying and grinding only being required, or the leaves may be soaked in water and used in the form of an infusion for sweetening preserves. The plant is propagated readily from cuttings and grows rapidly. Already 800 young plants for distribution to experimenters have been produced at Bell Gardens, Maryland.

POTASH PRODUCTION IN U.S.—The average annual importation of potash for the six-year period preceding the war amounted to 230,000 tons. This fell to a minimum of 7,885 tons in 1916, but increased again to about 200,000 tons in 1920, or more than the total produced in America during the war. The production of American potash increased from 1,090 tons in 1915 to a maximum of 54,803 tons in 1918, and then dropped to 30,899 tons in 1919 and to 48,625 tons in 1920. The large sum of \$50,000,000 is estimated to have been spent by the United States for the purpose of producing potash, but the results have not been satisfactory in regard to anything like meeting the potash requirements of the country.

EXAMINATION VOWEL PLAY.—While in charge of the narcotic department of the First California district, says Hugh O'Connor, in the "Pacific Drug Review," many young women intending to become nurses were in the habit of coming into his office to ask questions about the Harrison Narcotic law. On one occasion six of them came into the office, and one girl observed under the glass plate of the desk the following question: "If you were called upon a case and found a person unconscious, what would you do to determine the cause?" The answer appeared directly below: "Think of the vowels. A, E, I, O, U. Examine the person first for: Alcohol, Epilepsy, Injury, Opium, Uremia." The same girls attended shortly afterwards an examination, where the above question figured, much to their delight! Shortly afterwards O'Connor was the recipient of six swell neckties!

PEANUT OIL IN U.S.—Peanut oil is one of the most important of the world's food oils. The United States imported during the first ten months of 1919 nearly 20,000,000 gallons of this oil. Of the nine varieties of peanuts grown in America the Spanish is about the best,

according to a bulletin issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A bushel of good Spanish peanuts will yield about $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of oil. There is a growing demand in the United States for a high-grade peanut oil for edible purposes, chiefly as a salad oil. During 1919 about 1,600,000 gallons of high-grade peanut oil were used in this way, many persons preferring it to olive oil. Much harm has been done in the past by manufacturers placing poorly made low-grade oils on the market for table use. Large quantities of peanut oil are used in the making of oleomargarines and soaps. Japan and China supplies several million gallons of peanut oil yearly to the United States. The peanut industry is much more highly developed in this country than anywhere else in the world, most of the special machinery used being of American design and make. Peanut oil has advantages over cottonseed oil, as the latter needs refining before it is edible, while peanut oil, if properly pressed from sound stock, has a good colour, a sweet, nutty flavour, and is fit for table use as it runs from the press.

South African News

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to members of all the Chemists' Societies in South Africa.

The Union

MEDICINE STAMP TAX REPEALED.—A deputation consisting of the whole of the Northern Executive of the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa met the Minister of Finance in Pretoria on July 4 with regard to the Patent Medicine Stamp Tax. As a result of this conversation with the Minister, the Association is authorised to state that this tax will be repealed *in toto* about the end of August—that is, after the Finance Act has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and has received the assent of the Governor-General. The value of all stamps remaining on stocks and in hand at the date of such repeal will be refunded in full by the Government. The Association is instructed to advise further that, until such repeal, the Patent Medicine Stamp Tax will be rigorously enforced by the Department, and chemists are therefore instructed to see that their stocks are kept fully stamped. At the same time, as the tax is shortly to be repealed, it is recommended that purchases of stamps are kept at as low a figure as possible, in order that the claims on the department for refund may not be unduly large. The Government would not give way on the matter of the return to the old rate of Customs duty on toilet articles and perfumery.

Transvaal

CHLORINATED LIME EXPLOSION.—Judgment was given at the Johannesburg Court recently in a case in which Constance Louise Richardson claimed £200 damages from Alexander Anderson, a chemist and druggist. Plaintiff bought from defendant a tin of chloride of lime. When the tin was about to be opened by plaintiff it exploded in her hands, causing damage to her eyes and nervous system. She alleged that defendant neglected and failed to convey any warning to her that the tin of chloride, being improperly packed, was liable to explode. Defendant denied that the tin was liable to explode, and that there was any duty on him to warn plaintiff that there was any such danger. The evidence showed that the tin was much corroded. Plaintiff was about to apply a lever to the lid when the explosion occurred. The Magistrate found that defendant knew that the tins made up by him had a tendency to explode. He held that there was a duty to convey a warning of its dangerous tendency to a purchaser. Therefore plaintiff was entitled to succeed. With regard to the damages, he did not think, from the evidence of the doctors, that there was likely to be any permanency of injury to plaintiff. He allowed expenses £25 (which is not in dispute), £50 for pain and suffering, and £50 for damages to the eyes and nervous system. Judgment, therefore, was for plaintiff for £125 damages, *plus* costs and doctors' fees and fees of analyst.

Legal Reports

A Scottish Compensation Award.—In Falkirk Sheriff Court recently, Sheriff Robertson made an award in an action, understood to be the first case of the kind to come into court under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. It arose out of an application by H. C. Fairlie & Co., chemical manufacturers, Falkirk, to record a memorandum of agreement with McG. Prentice, one of their employees, who was injured by falling off a ladder while in the course of his employment on March 23 of last year. In consequence of the accident he was fit only for general work as a labourer. Prentice's insurance company offered him a sum of £150 in full settlement of all claims, which he agreed to take. The approved society intervened under powers conferred upon approved societies by the recent Workmen's Compensation Act, on the ground that sum offered was inadequate. Sheriff Robertson found the sum of £150 inadequate, and awarded £240 in full settlement.

Soap Company Transactions.—At the Central Criminal Court, London, recently, George Smith (44), described as an engineer, was charged with having obtained credit without disclosing that he was an undischarged bankrupt. Counsel for the prosecution stated that the defendant met a Mr. E. W. Brown, who possessed a patent soap or cleanser. A company with a nominal capital of £5,000 was formed to manufacture the soap, and the defendant borrowed £200 from Mr. Brown, offering as security a floating dock and two yachts which he claimed were in the Scilly Isles and were worth £6,000. Some creditors of the company got 2s. 6d. in the £, while others never received anything. Mr. E. W. Brown stated in evidence that he formed the company in 1920 to exploit a cleansing soap called Ofom. The defendant found new premises, and was made a director. In cross-examination, the witness denied that the accused lent the company sums totalling rather more than £1,000. Mr. Thomas Tatman stated that he handed the defendant £250 and received a share certificate in the company. He was appointed district manager for Ofom in the London area, but he had practically nothing to do. The defendant gave evidence denying the charge, and stated that he had advanced various sums of money to the company. He was found "Guilty," and admitted further charges of obtaining credit without disclosing that he was an undischarged bankrupt. A sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, was passed.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Edward John Richards, 9 Ladbroke Gardens, London, W., dealer in disinfectants.—This debtor failed in 1923, with liabilities £603 (*C. & D.*, II, 1923, pp. 268, 376). An application was made at the London Bankruptcy Court, on July 29, for approval of a scheme under which the creditors will receive a composition of 10s. in the £ by two equal instalments, payable before the end of September next. Mr. Armstrong, official receiver, reported that the offer was reasonable, and his honour approved the arrangement.

Re William Halmshaw, late of Osborn Street, Hull, chemist and druggist.—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held recently before Mr. Registrar Francke for the public examination of this debtor, who failed last March with liabilities £800 and assets nil. Questioned by Mr. F. T. Garton, Official Receiver, the debtor stated that for several years prior to 1891 he was employed as a chemist's assistant. He then purchased for about £700 the business of a chemist carried on at Osborn Street, Hull, and successfully continued it until 1894, when he sold it for about the amount for which he had purchased it. Subsequently he was in the employment of various chemists at Scarborough, but latterly he had been without remunerative occupation and dependent upon a relative. The debtor attributed his insolvency to losses by betting estimated at £700 and interest on borrowed money (£100). The examination was concluded.

Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 31, 1923	June 30, 1924	Aug. 1, 1924
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord...	21 3	21 6	21 6
Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £1 ..	7 6	9 3	8 6
Ash (Claudius), Sons & Co., Ord. ..	14 9	18 3	18 0
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref.	15 6	15 9	15 9
Bell (John) & Croyden, 10% cum. Pref.	7 0	6 3	2 0
Benger's Food, Ord.	38 0	37 0	36 6
Boako (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. £10	£6	£6½	£6½
Boots Pure Drug, Ord.	102 6	108 9	113 9
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord.	23 3	23 3	23 6
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref.	21 9	21 9	21 9
Borax Consol., Defd. Ord.	35 6	42 0	43 0
Bovril, 6% Pref.	20 6	22 9	22 6
Ord.	23 0	25 0	24 6
Defd.	27 6	41 9	43 3
British Celanese, Ord.	7 6	10 6	9 6
7½% Pref.	10 0	12 3	11 6
British Cyanides, Ord.	18 9	6 3	5 0
British Dyestuffs Corp., 7% Pref.	12 6	11 0	10 0
Prefd. Ord.	7 9	5 3	4 6
British Glues and Chemicals, Ord.	4 0	2 9	2 9
8% Pref.	15 0	11 6	10 0
British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord.	25 9	21 0	18 6
British Oxygen, Ord.	42 6	47 6	37 6
British Photographic Industries, 6% Cum. Pref.	5 0	4 0	4 0
Brunner Mond, Ord.	37 0	37 0	37 9
7½% Pref.	26 6	28 0	27 9
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 ..	57 6	65 0	62 6
Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref.	23 3	24 0	24 3
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord.	27 6	30 0	32 6
5½% Pref.	17 6	17 6	17 6
Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref.	19 9	20 0	19 3
De Trey & Co., Ord.	16 0	18 3	19 9
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s.	—	3 9	3 9
7½% Pref.	—	18 9	18 9
Eastman Kodak, Com. (No Nominal Value) ..	\$123	\$124	\$125
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord.	4 3	3 9	3 9
5% Pref.	7 3	6 0	6 0
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord.	15 0	16 3	15 0
7% Pref.	20 3	20 0	18 9
Gossage (William), 6½% Pref.	19 9	20 0	19 3
Grout & Co., Ordinary	25 6	31 9	38 0
Idris & Co., "A" Ord.	12 6	16 0	16 3
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	20 6	22 6	22 6
6% Pref.	19 3	19 0	19 0
Intern. Sponge Importers, 6% Pref.	9 0	10 0	10 0
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref.	14 3	12 6	13 9
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord.	60 0	66 3	63 9
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref.	20 6	20 6	20 3
8% Pref.	20 6	20 3	20 1½
20% Prefd. Ord. 5s.	10 6	10 9	10 6
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 ..	£14½	£13½	£13½
Magadi Soda, Ord.	1 6	3 9	2 7½
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref.	12 0	12 6	12 6
Mond Nickel Co., Ord.	35 0	37 0	35 6
7% Cum. Pref.	25 6	25 3	25 0
Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref.	14 0	10 0	8 0
8% Prefd. Ord.	9 0	5 0	4 0
National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6% Pref.	18 0	15 6	15 6
New Transvaal Chemical Co., 6% Pref.	17 6	18 0	17 6
8% Pref.	22 6	22 6	22 6
Salt Union, Ord.	23 0	23 6	24 6
Prof.	24 0	25 0	26 0
"Sanitas," The Co., 9% Pref.	24 3	24 6	24 6
Schweppes, Ltd., Ord.	19 6	21 0	21 0
Defd.	15 0	20 0	22 9
Smith (Stephen) & Co., 6% Pref.	26 3	25 3	27 6
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord.	47 6	54 0	54 6
5% Pref.	19 3	18 6	19 3
Spratt's Patent, Ord.	32 6	35 0	36 0
Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum. Pref.	17 6	19 4½	18 9
United Alkali, Ord.	33 0	33 3	36 6
United Glass Bottle Man., 7% Mt. Deb. Stk. £100 ..	£86	£98	£99
Venesta, Ltd., Ord.	14 9	17 6	17 0
7% Pref.	16 0	17 6	17 0
Virol, Ltd., Ord.	80 0	85 0	85 0
7% Pref.	21 9	22 9	23 0
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s.	6 6	6 3	6 0
White (R.), & Sons, 6% Pref.	13 9	16 3	16 3
Prefd. Ord. 10s.	5 6	6 9	6 9
Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Pref.	18 9	19 4½	19 0

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

F. C. MILNES (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £600. Objects: To take over the Regent Pharmacy, 17 Manningham Lane, Bradford, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drug-store and patent-medicine proprietors, etc. The directors are: F. C. Milnes, Mrs. A. Milnes, and A. Richardson. R.O.: 17 Manningham Lane, Bradford.

ROBINSON'S DRUG STORES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of dispensing chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, makers of and dealers in pharmaceutical and other preparations and articles, etc. The directors are Mary E. Robinson and R. Robinson. R.O.: Craig's Buildings, Front Street, Sacriston, co. Durham.

KILOL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with H. Atlas, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of preparations and requisites in connection with the extermination of rats and mice and vermin of all kinds, manufacturers of all kinds of boxes and cases, whether of card, wood, leather, metal or otherwise, etc. The directors are: F. H. Bryant, J. S. Atlas, and H. Atlas. R.O.: 58 High Street, Dartford.

JENSON & NICHOLSON (1924), LTD.—Capital £300,000. Objects: To take over the business of varnish and paint manufacturers carried on by Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in japans, enamels, lacquers, oil and other colours, chemicals, resins, tars, oils, printing and other inks, dyes and all kinds of chemicals, tar, resin, gum and oil products, chemists, druggists, drysalters, distillers, etc. R.O.: Goswell Works, Stratford, London, E.

CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN CORPORATION, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £15,000. Objects: To carry on the business of technical research chemists, physicists, engineers, drysalters, metallurgists, producers and workers of metals, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial and other preparations, tar products, oils and chemicals, timber, cotton, etc. The directors are: J. C. Fell, A. R. Duff, and P. Chabert. R.O.: 109 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CERNOLINE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £8,000. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturing and selling perfumes, soaps, toilet requisites and medicinal preparations now carried on by Ramananda Ommah and Irene M. A. Macfadyen; also to acquire all formulas, certificates, rights, stock, furniture, and assets belonging to the manufacture and sale of "Cernoline" and "Sylvia's Preparations," including Cernoline, Nugaline, Sylvalinex Skin Vitaliser, Cernoline Soap, and Sylvaline Skin Vitalising Soap, etc. The directors are: Ramananda Ommah and Mrs. Irene M. A. Macfadyen. R.O.: 21 Golden Square, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

COLONOL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,200. Objects: To acquire the business now carried on at 58 Weymouth Street, London, as the Lancaster Direct Supply Agency; to adopt an agreement with F. Y. Smith, to acquire the British trade-mark No. 440,896 (Class 3) referred to in the said agreement relating to the use of the words "Colonol Liquid Paraffin," in connection with preparations of liquid paraffin for medicinal purposes, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of paraffin for medicinal purposes, chemists, druggists, etc. The directors are: H. E. Curtis, L. V. Curtis, and W. A. Lane. R.O.: 7 Mandeville Place, London, W.1.

UNITED ALKALI CO., LTD.—Dr. J. T. Conroy and Mr. F. W. Bain have been appointed as additional directors to the board.

LONDON CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD.—Mr. H. Kidson, Central House, 45 Kingsway, London, W.C., has been appointed an additional liquidator.

CHEMISTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.—A meeting of the directors was held on July 29 at 19 Tavistock Square, London W.C.1, Mr. A. R. Melhuish in the chair. The business was reported to be increasing satisfactorily and the claims to be small.

ELECTROMET SOAP CO., LTD.—At a meeting held on July 24 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. W. P. Masterson, Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane, Manchester, was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the above address on August 13.

CHEMISTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.—A meeting of the directors was held at 19 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, on July 29, Mr. A. R. Melhuish in the chair. Particulars were given of the settlement of various claims for mistakes and of legal cases in the Police Court and High Court.

PHILIP HARRIS & Co. (1913), LTD.—A net profit of £6,092 was made in the year to March 31 (against £7,043 in 1922-23). The dividend for the year on both the preference and ordinary shares is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (the same), and £543 is transferred to reserve for depreciation. The "carry-forward" is increased from £10,023 to £12,305.

HIRST DRONFIELD, LTD.—A meeting of the creditors of this company was held recently, at 60 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. A statement of affairs disclosed liabilities £3,264 2s. 11d. The assets were estimated to realise £570 1s. 10d., comprising: Plant, £50; stock, £157 11s. 10d.; book debts, £322 5s. 3d.; cash, £40 4s. 9d. A resolution was passed confirming the voluntary liquidation of the company, Mr. O. Sunderland, 15 Eastcheap, E.C., being appointed to act as joint liquidator with Mr. Chambers.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. (U.S.A.), INC., has recently been registered as a New York corporation with a capital of \$1,250,000 for the purpose of acquiring the U.S.A. business of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., manufacturing chemists, 9 and 11 East Forty-First Street, New York. The new corporation has been formed entirely for private and family reasons. Mr. Henry S. Wellcome is president of the new corporation, Mr. George E. Pearson vice-president, Mr. Thomas Nevin vice-president and manager, and Mr. Reginald C. Ralphs secretary and treasurer. The transfer of the business to the new company will not affect the conduct and management of the business, which will be continued on the same lines as heretofore.

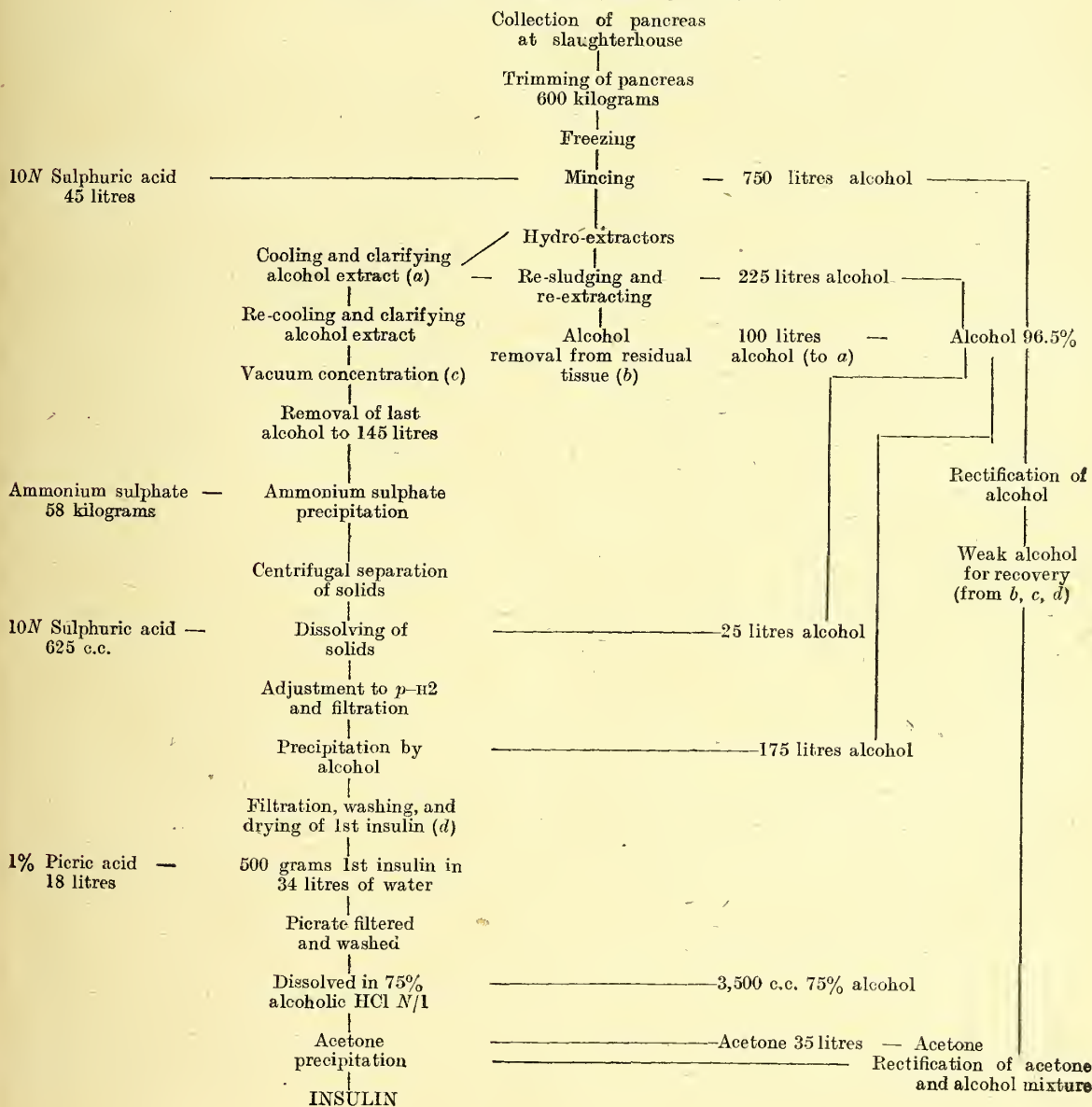
THE BOTANIC BUFFETS, LTD.—According to the statement of affairs lodged, as at April 28, the date of the appointment of the receiver for the debenture holders of this company, the gross liabilities amount to £2,515 12s. 10d., of which £1,643 12s. 10d. is expected to rank. The unsecured creditors' claims total £1,565 18s. 10d. The assets are estimated to produce £692 6s. net. The issued share capital of the company amounts to £3,511, so that the total deficiency as regards creditors and shareholders is £5,154 12s. 10d. The official receiver reports that the company was incorporated on November 6, 1919, as a private company, with a nominal capital of £10,000 divided into 5,000 preference shares of £1 each and 5,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, for the purpose of manufacturing herbal drinks, and carrying on business as herbalists and druggists, and as the proprietors of temperance bars in and about Liverpool. It was promoted by Mr. George Kennedy, chemist and druggist, 2 Park Road, Liverpool, and Mr. Robert Arthur Evans, chemist and druggist, 129 Brighton Street, Seacombe, Wallasey. The cumulative debit on the profit and loss accounts each year to October 1922 was as follows: 1920, £250; 1921, £450; 1922, £1,596. Messrs. Kennedy & Evans, the first directors, resigned in July 1922. It is stated that in 1921 and 1922 a dividend of 8 per cent. was paid on the preference shares. The insolvency is attributed to general depression of trade, two bad summers, and a conviction for infringement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the company having been fined £5, with costs, in consequence of the presence of lead in herb beer. No accounts have been prepared since October 1922.

The Manufacture of Insulin

THE adaptation of the original laboratory method of preparing insulin to its production on a manufacturing scale formed the subject of a paper on "Insulin and its Manufacture," read by Mr. F. H. Carr at the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, held in Liverpool, on July 11. After reviewing the effects produced by insulin on the living organism, the author dealt with the known chemical properties of this compound. Insulin is sparingly soluble in water at its iso-electric point, but readily soluble at other points near neutrality. It is precipitated by half saturation with ammonium sulphate and sodium chloride, and by picric acid, phosphotungstic acid, and trichloroacetic acid, and is insoluble in absolute alcohol. As prepared from the ox pancreas it gives a distinct biuret reaction, but Best and Macleod obtained no such reaction with insulin prepared from the skate pancreas. The purest insulin has given negative reactions for phosphorus, tryptophan, and tyrosine, whilst all samples give a well-marked reaction for organic sulphur.

It is almost completely destroyed by $N/10$ sodium hydroxide at 37° in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and is destroyed by $N/10$ sodium carbonate in boiling water in about ten minutes. Even in neutral solution it is destroyed at 100° in about ten minutes, but in $N/10$ acid it is not quite completely destroyed at this temperature even after one or two hours. The active principle will not pass through an ultra-filter of collodion, but can be filtered through a porous pot at reactions wide of the iso-electric point. Since both pepsin and trypsin destroy it, it is apparently of protein-like structure. From the foregoing it is obvious that insulin is a substance of considerable complexity. Turning to the subject-matter of his communication, Mr. Carr pointed out that the mammalian pancreas exercises at least two diverse functions, namely, the secretion of insulin, which finally is utilised in the blood stream (endocrine), and the secretion of proteolytic enzymes, which find their way by the pancreatic duct to the intestines (exocrine). Although these two functions are performed by the same organ, they must be looked upon as quite separate. Nevertheless, one can readily

FLOW-SHEET OF INSULIN MANUFACTURE.



imagine that at some future time there will emerge a clear reason why these two functions are associated in the same gland. To the experimenter, and even more to the manufacturer, that association is the source of great difficulty, for the proteolytic enzymes of the pancreas rapidly cause the destruction of insulin when present in the same fluid, and the problem of making insulin is largely that of saving it from destruction by this enzyme action. There is evidence that insulin is present in many, if not most, of the body tissues, but there are strong reasons for believing that it is mainly stored in certain scattered masses found in the pancreas of a tissue differing in structure from the rest of that organ, and known as the "Islets of Langerhans." In many fishes the "islets" occur in separate masses in close relationship with the gall bladder. In the cod, for instance, there is a large principal islet which can readily be detached and so removed from the sphere of action of proteolytic enzymes. McCormick and Noble in Toronto, and Dudley in this country, have obtained very high yields of insulin from this tissue, amounting to twenty-three times the amount available from mammalian tissue. The difficulty of collecting such tissue for manufacturing purposes is very great, however, and each dissected fish only yields a very small amount of islet tissue, therefore this source of supply is not likely to prove useful on the large scale. It is possible that other and better raw material than ox, pig, and sheep pancreas may be found. For the present, however, for the purpose of manufacture, mammalian pancreas available from abattoirs is the only material used. Almost immediately after the death of the animal the loss of insulin through proteolytic action begins, for although during life the insulin remains in the tissues apparently unaffected by the trypsinogen, soon after death the latter becomes activated and the islet tissue becomes transfused by dissolved enzymes. Their action may, however, be arrested: (1) by the addition of alcohol of such a strength that the enzyme is precipitated; (2) by bringing the temperature below zero; (3) by rendering the fluid more acid than pH 3.5 by the addition of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. The preparation of insulin comprises extraction and subsequent purification. During the extraction and early stages of purification every advantage must be taken of these methods of delaying the rate at which its natural destruction proceeds. Once the destroying enzymes have been removed, the substance is stable if kept sterile. In outline the method of preparation consists of:—

(1) Procuring, dissecting, and cooling the pancreas glands as rapidly as possible after the death of the animal.

(2) Grinding or mincing at a low temperature to break up the cells very thoroughly.

(3) Rendering the material acid to pH 2.5 or alkaline to pH 7.0, in order to set free the insulin from the tissue on which it is adsorbed.

(4) Extracting it with alcohol of such a strength that but little of the enzyme is dissolved, and as much as possible of the insulin. For this purpose alcohol of 65-70 per cent. strength has so far proved the best solvent.

(5) Clarifying this extract by cooling it to -5° , and filtering or centrifuging it.

(6) Concentrating at a low temperature to 1-10th of its volume, extracting the fat, and filtering.

(7) Precipitating the proteins with ammonium sulphate or with absolute alcohol at pH 5.

(8) Precipitating the protein mixture successively with alcohol and picric acid, and finally by adjusting the aqueous solution to pH 5.2. Proteins which are precipitated above and below pH 5.2 do not merely dilute insulin, but are antagonistic to its action. This purification is consequently of great importance.

Insulin, when pure, may be almost completely precipitated at its iso-electric point, but the presence of accompanying proteins tends to keep it in solution, even at this point. The most useful reagent in effecting this purification is picric acid, used according to the method described by Dr. Dudley. By this means alone 90 per cent. of the inactive protein may be removed from some samples of crude insulin. Purification is thus effected by combining the use of precipitants such as picric acid and ammonium sulphate with iso-electric point precipitation. The large-scale manufacture has been in-

stalled as a continuous process, and can be followed by the help of the flow sheet (p. 219). The plant has been so arranged as to ensure rapid handling, continuous recovery and strengthening of alcohol, automatic control of temperature, and so forth. When sixteen months ago this manufacture was commenced, the yields obtained were very low, though quite as high as those obtained in other laboratories, being but 50 units per kg. of pancreas. There was also at first a great loss of alcohol. As our knowledge has extended and the plant has been perfected, it has been possible to increase the yield twenty-fold, and to reduce the loss of alcohol to a very low figure. At the same time, it has been possible greatly to improve the purity of the insulin as it is issued for use. In conclusion, Mr. Carr briefly described the basis of insulin treatment of diabetes, and its results.

New Danish Customs Tariff

WITH July 1 a new customs tariff came into force in Denmark, of which the rates of duty on certain chemicals and drugs of interest to our readers are given below, in kroner for 1 kilogram:—

Tariff No.		Kroner per kg.
3	Pharmaceutical preparations in the form of plasters, ointments, capsules, pills, tablets (also if coated with sugar, liquorice or chocolate); compound medicines and proprietary preparations in tubes, bottles, etc., packed ready for retail sale	0.24
5	Sulphuric acid	0.01
6	Sodium sulphide; sodium and potassium sulphites and hyposulphites	0.02
8	All chemicals and pharmaceutical goods not specifically mentioned	0.10
	This rate of duty is increased by 10 per cent. in the case of vegetable drugs imported in concised or powdered form.	
142	Saffron; vanilla; vanillin	20.—
143	Cardamoms; mace; nutmegs	3.—
145	Cinnamon; mustard	0.30
146	Other spices not specifically mentioned, e.g., pimento, anise, fennel, preserved ginger, coriander, etc.	0.12
	The rate of duty is increased by 10 per cent. in the case of powdered spices.	
282	Alcoholic extracts and essences for use as perfumes or toilet products, including bay rum:—	
	In original containers not exceeding 750 c.c., destined for retail sale	2.50
283	In other containers	4.—
	These rates of duty will be levied on articles described as perfumes, etc., only provided they contain a certain amount of extract of colocynth (see <i>C. & D.</i> , I., 1923, p. 109), or other denaturant prescribed by the customs for the purpose of rendering the article unfit for human consumption. Otherwise they are chargeable on the basis of alcoholic liquids with a content of 100 per cent. of alcohol.	
284	Other perfumes and articles for toilet use: powders, hair dyes, pomades, tooth powders, perfumed soaps, and non-alcoholic extracts and essences for toilet uses	0.70
363	Ether; chloroform; collodion	1.—

A large number of chemicals are enumerated, which are admitted free of duty, including: bleaching powder, hydrogen peroxide, glycerin, carbon tetrachloride, potassium and sodium hydroxide, magnesia, magnesium carbonate. The new duties will be levied not only on goods reaching Denmark after July 1, but also on clearing goods stored in Danish bonded warehouses and transit depôts prior to that date.

THE executive of the Blackburn Chamber of Trade has protested against multiple stores paying exorbitant rentals in order to secure possession of the pick of central shop property.

The New Argentine Pharmacopœia

II

In the Special Number (June 28, p. 955) we commenced a review of the new Argentine Pharmacopœia, dealing with the general and specific features of the work. The notes on the monographs and comparison with those of the British Pharmacopœia are now continued:—

Balsam of Tolu.—**BALSAMO DE TOLU.**—Contains up to 80 per cent. of resin—toluresin—consisting chiefly of toluresinanol cinnamate and benzoate; 12 to 15 per cent. of free acids, principally cinnamic acid, also benzoic acid; 0.05 per cent. of vanillin; 8 to 9 per cent. of essential oil, chiefly benzoyl benzoate with a small quantity of benzoyl cinnamate. The cinnamic acid is determined qualitatively by extraction with calcium hydroxide, and oxidation to benzaldehyde by potassium permanganate. Or shaking 1 gram of balsam of tolu with 10 c.c. of petroleum ether for 5 minutes, the liquid should not be coloured green by the addition of an equal volume of solution of copper acetate (1:1000), indicating the absence of the oleoresins of copaiba and colophony.

Belladonna.—**BELLADONA.**—The leaves and roots are official, the former to be collected from flowering plants and the latter from plants of the second year's growth. The leaves are required to contain at least 0.45 per cent. of alkaloids (0.30 per cent.), and the root is stated to contain 0.25 to 0.4 per cent. of atropine and hyoscyamine, aggregating up to 0.64 per cent., whereas in the leaves the total amount of both alkaloids oscillates between 0.3 and 0.51 per cent., amounting even to as much as 1.32 per cent.

Benzoated Lard.—**GRASA BALSAMICA.**—

Lard	..	..	..	..	100 grams
Tincture of benzoin (1:5)	..	..	..	..	10 grams

When the temperature is above 22°, the formula is altered to:—

Lard	..	..	..	..	85 grams
Wax	..	..	..	..	15 grams
Tincture of benzoin (1:5)	..	..	..	..	10 grams

Benzoin.—**BENJUI.**—The product obtained from incisions in the trunk of *Styrax Benzoin* and other species of *Styrax*. Contains 3 to 12 per cent. of free benzoic acid; 1.5 per cent. of vanillin; 70 to 80 per cent. of benzoic esters of benzoiresinol and siamresitanol—containing an average of 38.2 per cent. of benzoic acid, 5.1 per cent. of benzoiresinol and 56.7 per cent. of siamresitanol. Ash limit 2 per cent. (5 per cent.).

Boldo.—**BOLDO.**—The dried leaves of *Pneumum Boldo*, Mol. Contain: essential oil (2 per cent.); boldine (alkaloid, 0.3 per cent.); and boldin (glucoside).

Boric Acid.—**ACIDO BORICO.**—Is required to contain 99.8 (not less than 99.5) per cent. of boric acid.

Buchu.—**BUCHU.**—The dried leaves of *Barosma crenulatum* and *B. serratifolium* (B.P.: *Barosma betulina*). Contain 0.8 to 2 per cent. of essential oil, and 0.02 to 0.45 per cent. of diosmin and resin.

Buckthorn Berries.—**ESPINO CERVAL.**—The dried fruits contain 0.76 per cent. of oxymethylanthraquinones. The following principles are present: various glucosides (rhamnnoxanthin, emodin, quertin, rhamnocatartin, xanthorhamnin, etc.); colouring matter (rhamnocitrin, rhamnoclrysin, rhamnolutin, etc.); sugar; pectin; and 3 to 3.7 per cent. of mineral constituents.

Calcium Bromide.—**BROMURO DE CALCIO.**—Is required to contain at least 97 per cent. of pure CaBr₂.

Calcium Glycerophosphate.—**GLICEROFOSFATO DE CALCIO.**—Should yield no yellow precipitate with solution of ammonium molybdate (phosphates). Should yield on incineration about 55.7 per cent. of calcium pyrophosphate. Incinerate 0.5 gram of the salt, add 4 to 5 parts of potassium nitrate and calcine the mixture. Add boiling dilute acetic acid to the residue, filter; add to the filtrate 1 gram of sodium acetate and 1 gram of oxalic acid, set aside for 2 hours, filter and wash the precipitate of calcium oxalate. The filtrate is evaporated to dryness and calcined to remove the excess of oxalic acid, add dilute hydrochloric acid to the residue, whereupon the phosphoric acid present in the resulting solution is precipitated in the form of magnesium ammonio-phosphate, which should yield about 0.24 gram of magnesium pyrophosphate.

Calcium Peroxide.—**PEROXIDO DE CALCIO.**—Is required to contain about 53 per cent. of pure calcium peroxide. 0.3 to 0.5 gram is capable of sterilising, within 2 to 3 hours, 1,000 c.c. of water.

Calumba.—**COLOMBO.**—Contains a neutral substance; calumbin; calumbic acid; and three alkaloids: calumbamine, palmatine and jatrorhizine. Should not contain tannin, and should not be blackened by ferric salts (absence of tannin from the root of *Fraseria Walteri*). Ash limit 6 per cent. (9 per cent.).

Camphor.—**ALCANFOR.**—"The crystallisable portion of the dextrogyrate isomeric modification of the saturated acetone, C₉H₁₆CO, obtained from the essential oil of the Japanese camphor tree, *Cinnamomum Camphora*." The optical rotation of a solution of 10 grams of camphor in 100 c.c. of absolute alcohol at 15° in a 100mm. tube is +43°. A solution of camphor in benzol should be limpid (absence of water), and on the addition of solution of bromine the colour should persist (absence of oil of camphor). When triturated with water, the filtrate should yield no precipitate on the addition of solution of silver nitrate, nor any residue on evaporation (absence of chlorine derivatives).

Cantharides.—**CANTARIDAS.**—The entire beetle, *Cantharis vesicatoria*. Required to contain at least 0.40 per cent. of cantharidin, C₁₀H₁₂O₄. Ash limit 7 per cent.; loss of weight at 100° not more than 12 per cent.; evaporation of an alcoholic extract should yield 9 to 10 per cent. residue.

Cardamom.—**CARDAMOMO.**—Contain 2 to 8 per cent. essential oil; resin; 1 to 2 per cent. of fatty matter and 20 to 30 per cent. of starch.

Cascara Sagrada.—**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Contains: emodin; chrysophanic acid, and glucosides (purshianin) which on hydrolysis yield chrysophanic acid and emodin. Treated with benzol, it yields a yellow liquid which is coloured red on the addition of solution of ammonia.

Cascara Sagrada, Saccharated.—**SACARURO DE CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Evaporate 100 grams of liquid extract of Cascara Sagrada to one-third of its volume, add 50 grams of milk sugar and continue the process of evaporation. Complete the weight to 100 grams by the addition of milk sugar. The product may be granulated, by moistening the powder with alcohol (50 per cent.), passing it through a sieve and drying at 50°.

Cascarilla.—**CASCARILLA.**—The minute black dots seen in the flattened white platelets on the surface of the bark are constituted by a lichen, *Verrucaria albissima*, Ach. The bark contains 1 to 3 per cent. essential oil; a bitter principle (cascarillin); 15 per cent. of resin, and 9 to 10 per cent. of mineral matter.

Castor Oil.—**ACEITE DE RICINO.**—Specific gravity 0.950 to 0.970 (0.958 to 0.970); iodine value not less than 84, nor more than 89 (83 to 90); saponification value 179 to 183 (177 to 187). On shaking 3 c.c. of castor oil with 3 c.c. of carbon disulphide and 1 c.c. of sulphuric acid, the mixture should not assume a blackish colour (absence of foreign oils). On mixing 15 grams of castor oil with 5 c.c. of sulphuric acid, the temperature of the mixture should rise to 47°.

Chamomile.—**MANZANILLA.**—The flower heads of *Anthemis nobilis*. They contain: 0.8 per cent. essential oil; a bitter glucoside; resin, and 6 to 8 per cent. of mineral matter.

Chaulmoogra Oil.—**ACEITE DE CHAULMOGRA.**—Specific gravity at 25° = 0.951 to 0.952; melting point 22° (22° to 30°); acid value 25 (21–27); saponification value 232 (198–213). Optical rotation at 15° = +52°.

Chloroform.—**CLOROFORMO.**—Specific gravity 1.490 to 1.493 (1.483 to 1.487); may contain 0.5 to 1 per cent. of alcohol (2 per cent.). Boiling point 61° to 62° (not below 60°). After shaking 20 c.c. of chloroform with 12 c.c. of sulphuric acid in a test tube previously rinsed with sulphuric acid, the mixture should not assume a dark yellow colour even after 24 hours (ethylidene chloride, chlorinated amyl compounds). On allowing 5 c.c. of chloroform to remain in contact with a small piece of potassium hydroxide for 12 hours, the former should not assume a yellowish tint, and the latter should remain white (aldehyde). On shaking in a test tube one volume of chloroform with 2 volumes of solution of barium hydroxide, no ring of barium carbonate should form between the two layers (phosgen).

Cinchona.—**QUINA.**—The dried bark of *Cinchona Calisaya*. The surface of the bark is occasionally covered by different species of lichen, among which figure the red platelets constituted by *Hypochnus rubrocinctus*. The morphological and histological characteristics of the flat, natural, and cultivated barks are given, the former yielding 3, and the latter 3 to 5.5 per cent. of quinine. Contains: 2.5 to 5.5 per cent. of quinine; 0.6 to 0.8 per cent. of cinchonine; quinidine; cinchonidine, cinchotannic acid, and resin. The official bark is required to contain not less than 5 per cent. of total alkaloids, of which 4 per cent. are soluble in ether (quinine, quinidine, cinchonidine), and should yield 3 to 3.5 per cent. of quinine in the form of quinine sulphate crystallising with 8 mol. of water.

Coca.—**COCA.**—The dried leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, Lam. and other varieties—var. *bolivianum*, Burck, and var. *novagratense*, Morris. Contain: Cocatannin; a volatile aromatic oily principle (hygrin); cocaine (0.33 to 0.75 per cent.); and numerous other amorphous alkaloids, the number and nature of which vary not only with the different varieties, but also according to the site of growth and with cultivation. The official leaves are required to contain at least 0.5 per cent. of ether-soluble alkaloids.

(To be continued.)

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain Council Meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on August 6, Mr. F. P. Sargeant (President) in the chair. The absent members were Messrs. H. M. Lloyd and A. R. Keith.

There were no questions.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the PRESIDENT expressed his regret that Mr. Keith was ill, and would be unable to attend for some little time; he was sure that the members of the Council would miss Mr. Keith's genial presence, and that they would wish a message of sympathy to be sent.

This suggestion was cordially approved.

THE BATH CONFERENCE

Referring to the recent Conference held at Bath, the PRESIDENT said that there was a record attendance of members of the Council. Good work had been done at the meetings of delegates, and the discussions had been fruitful. The science meetings were also well attended and valuable papers were read. The Conference visitors owed a debt of gratitude to the local people for the way they had been entertained. All had highly appreciated the amenities of Bath. Everything went off perfectly, and all had had a good time. Thanks were due to the Executive.

HERBARIUM COMPETITION

It was agreed that, in accordance with the report of Mr. E. M. Holmes, the medal for the herbarium competition should be awarded to George Arthur Nelson, Pocklington, and a certificate of honour to Marjorie Winifred Smith, Leigh-on-Sea.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

The recommendation of the Committee appointed to deal with the Jacob Bell Scholarships and the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association Scholarship, and of the Committee for the Leverhulme Scholarships, were adopted, and the Council awarded the scholarships as follows:—

Jacob Bell Scholarships.—(1) Rees Vernon Lloyd; (2) Sydney Frank Woodward.

Manchester Scholarship.—Arthur Edmondson.

Leverhulme Scholarships.—(1) Kingsley Melling; (2) C. Farrell Ferriday; (3) Tom Clifford Denston.

Votes of thanks were passed to Messrs. E. S. Peck, Edmund White and A. E. Young for having dealt with the scholarships, and also to the six invigilators.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Several persons were elected members of the Society, and seventy-eight registrations as apprentices or students were reported. A number of persons were restored to the Society.

LABELLING OF POISONS—DRAFT ORDER

Mr. ANTCLIFFE stated that the report of the Law Committee dealt with an important communication from the Privy Council. This related to the proposed Draft Order dealing with the labelling of poisons. The Privy Council had at the outset asked the Society to prepare a draft of such an Order. This was done, and numerous consultations had since taken place. The Department had now written enclosing the draft of the Order as it was proposed to be made, and in their letter they had, in generous terms, acknowledged the assistance the Council of the Society had given in the matter. The final draft only differed from the original submitted by the Society in one important respect, in that the Privy Council had decided that it would be *ultra vires* to define more particularly the actual poison the presence of which was to be disclosed. It appeared to the Law Committee that no further action on the part of the Council was called for.

The PRESIDENT said he was sure the Council would appreciate the letter from the Privy Council, and the obvious desire of the Department to frame the Order so as to incur the minimum of trouble for those whose business it would be to comply with it.

REVISION OF THE POISONS SCHEDULE

Mr. ANTCLIFFE said that the other matter of special importance in the Law Committee's report was a revision of the Poisons Schedule. The Committee had very carefully considered this question remitted to them by the Council, and in that consideration had had the valuable assistance of the Council's Science Committee. Both Committees concurred in recommending the Council to pass the following resolution:—

That by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the said Council doth hereby resolve and declare that the Schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, ought to be amended in manner following, that is to say:—

(1) By omitting the word "medicinal" from the words "arsenic and its medicinal preparations" occurring in Part I of the said Schedule.

(2) By omitting the word "vegetable" from the description "alkaloids—all poisonous vegetable alkaloids not specifically named and their salts and all poisons derivatives of vegetable alkaloids," occurring in Part I of the said Schedule.

(3) By adding to Part I of the said Schedule:—Cannabis (the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant of *Cannabis sativa*) and the resins prepared therefrom. Digitalin and all other poisonous constituents of digitalis. Strophanthin and all other poisonous constituents of strophanthus. Tobacco: any preparations or admixtures of (other than tobacco prepared for smoking and snuff) containing the poisonous alkaloids of tobacco.

(4) By adding to Part II of the said Schedule:—Barium, salts of, except barium sulphate.

(5) By omitting from Part II of the said Schedule the words: "All preparations or admixtures which are not included in Part I of this Schedule and contain a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts, except preparations or admixtures the exclusion of which from this Schedule is indicated by the words therein relating to carbolic acid, chloroform, and coca, and such substances as come within the provisions of Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908," and by substituting therefor the words: "All preparations or admixtures which are not included in Part I of this Schedule and contain a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts, except tobacco prepared for smoking and snuff, machine-spread lead plasters, preparations or admixtures the exclusion of which from this Schedule is indicated by the words therein relating to carbolic acid and chloroform, and except such substances as come within the provisions of Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908."

And that a copy of this resolution be sealed with the corporate seal of the Society.

The resolution was carried on the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. ANTCLIFFE.

FEDERATION OF MEDICAL AND ALLIED SOCIETIES

The secretary read a letter from the Federation of Medical and Allied Services, asking for the payment of a subscription of £10 10s. It was agreed that the subscription be paid.

NARCOTIC DRUGS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following letter, signed "A. J. Eagleston," was received from the Home Office:—

"I am directed by Mr. Secretary Henderson to acquaint you, for the information of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, that the Government of the United States of America have drawn attention to the delay and danger of confiscation which may ensue from non-compliance with the Regulation which requires that prior authorisation be obtained from the

Federal Narcotics Control Board for the transhipment in American territory of consignments of narcotic drugs."

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Education Committee reported recognition of the following schools for certain subjects in Part I of the Qualifying examination:—Wimbledon Technical Institute; Kennington Secondary School for Girls; Leamington Technical School; County School, Hyde.

Consideration was given to the suggestion of Mr. Simmons that the Society should encourage the branches to organise examinations for their student-associates by offering to provide copies of the British Pharmaceutical Codex as prizes. The recommendation was adopted that branches should be notified that the Council are prepared to offer annually to each branch a copy of the Codex as a prize in such examinations as are approved by the Council, and that copies of the Codex supplied for this purpose should bear a label indicating that they have been presented by the Council.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £2 19s. 2d., amounted to £3,914 8s. 5d., comprising the following items: Subscriptions, £276 13s. 6d.; examination fees, £9 11s.; registration fees, £155 8s.; certificates of qualification, £1 9s.; penalties, £37 3s. 6d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal" advertisements, etc., £1,554 5s. 10d.; ditto, S.A. subscriptions, £3 3s.; Pharmaceutical Press publications, 6s. 2d.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," £3 6s. 5d.; School of Pharmacy, £503; "Year-Book," £4 18s. 8d.; Register of Chemists and Druggists, £5 8s.; B.P. Codex, 1923, £325 7s. 5d.; interest on investments, £231 7s. 10d.; sundries, £3 0s. 1d.; transferred from deposit account, £800. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £3,911 1s. 6d., leaving a balance of £6 6s. 1d. The balances on the other accounts were: Benevolent Fund (current account), £90 16s. 6d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £24 9s. 10d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £62 18s. 9d.; Orphan Fund, £23 14s. 11d. The report recommended that accounts amounting to £7,588 8s. 4d. be paid, and that the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £849 11s. 4d. be approved. The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee showed that seven applications had been considered, and grants varying from £15 to £30 had been made.

Mr. H. O. LLOYD, referring to the fact that the Orphan Fund required several pounds to balance expenditure with income, said that every member of the Benevolent Committee and most members of the Council knew the tremendous amount of good the fund did, and the help it gave to orphans in giving them a chance in life which they would not otherwise have. He appealed to members of the Council to mention the need at meetings, when he felt sure that members of the Society would respond at once and quickly wipe out the deficit.

Mr. ROWSELL suggested that the appeal for the Orphan Fund should be more prominently marked on the form sent to members asking for their annual subscription.

Mr. WHITE was loudly applauded when he asked Mr. H. O. Lloyd to see him after the meeting so that he (Mr. White) could make a donation to wipe out the present deficit.

The following special contributions to the Fund were announced: R. J. & A. Atkinson, Westcliff-on-Sea, £2 5s. 6d.; W. Coutts-Evans, Ealing, 15s.; E. Beaton, Belsize Park, 15s.; J. T. Davies, Swansea, £1 15s. 9d.; A. Ball, Knowle (per Miss E. H. Penfold), £1 15s.; E. Moss, Feltham, £2 6s. 3d. Legacy: The late Mr. Arthur Northcroft, Efford, Plymouth (on account), £1,000. The report was adopted.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The Committee reported that during the month two applications had been considered, and a grant of £25 made in each case. The report was adopted.

CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE

A report of a meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference Executive was submitted. It stated that a letter was read from the Leicester and Leicestershire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society extending an invitation to the Conference to meet in Leicester in 1926; the secretaries were instructed to reply that the invitation was acceptable to the Executive Committee, but that the decision would rest with the annual meeting at Glasgow in 1925. The secretaries reported that a list of the stocks of "Year-Books" held by Messrs. Butler & Tanner had been obtained, and asked for instructions as to their disposal. The matter was referred to the Journal Committee of the Society. The report was approved.

ESTABLISHMENT COMMITTEE

The report of the Establishment Committee stated that the report of the Dean on the results of the School Prizes Examinations (Elementary Course) had been considered, and recommended that the following awards be made:—

Botany.—Bronze Medal, Joyce K. W. Midlane; Certificates of Honour, Leslie J. Walker, Rowland G. Hall.

Chemistry.—Bronze Medal, Rowland G. Hall; Certificates of Honour, Charles Rigby; Mendel Gordon, John H. Hurley (equal).

Practical Chemistry.—Bronze Medal, Mendel Gordon; Certificates of Honour, Millington H. Payne; Rowland G. Hall, Charles Rigby (equal).

Materia Medica.—Bronze Medal, Charles Rigby; Certificates of Honour, Leslie J. Walker, John H. Hurley.

Pharmacy.—Martindale Memorial Medal in silver, Leslie J. Walker; Certificates of Honour, Rowland G. Hall, John H. Hurley (equal), Charles Rigby.

The committee, on the report of the Dean, recommended that the Hewlett Memorial Medal be awarded to Charles Rigby, on condition that he attends the next ensuing advanced course in the Society's school. The recommendations were adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF LIBRARIAN

It was reported by the Establishment Committee that ten applications for the post of librarian were received, and that the committee selected Miss E. J. Mowat, Ph.C., as being the applicant with the most suitable qualifications. Miss Mowat is at present engaged in research work under Professor Greenish and Mr. Wallis. The report was adopted.

This was all the public business.

Profession or Trade?

THE professional dignity of our Spanish *confrères* has received a rude affront. Certain officials have committed the unpardonable offence of classifying pharmacists as tradesmen, demanding that they should keep business records and books, as prescribed by Article 33 of the Commercial Code. Such an insult could not be allowed to pass unchallenged, and quite naturally the Spanish National Pharmaceutical Union has addressed a protest to the Government, the obvious course to be adopted in such contingencies. The demand to comply with this requirement, it is pointed out, "reveals ignorance of the professional character of pharmacy, which must be strongly emphasised, not from vanity or from any desire to depreciate the functions of men of business, which deserve our fullest measure of respect, but because so delicate and transcendental operations and duties as fall within the pharmacist's scope of work cannot, nor should they be, placed on the same level as commercial dealings. In the interests of suffering humanity, pharmacists are excluded from engaging in certain forms of business activities, and have to accomplish duties in which lucre takes a secondary place." Various royal decrees are quoted exempting professional men from complying with certain regulations applicable to business transactions, and the Minister is requested to issue a declaration relieving pharmacists of the obligation of keeping books "like merchants."



BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

Described and Illustrated

VI

Australia

The Australian pavilion is a large and handsome building with an area of $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres. It was designed by an Australian architect, and the decorations and interior of the building are particularly attractive. The specimens of

polished timber around the bandstand constitute a noteworthy tribute to Australia's forestry resources. When one considers that the population of Australia is less than that of London by about three millions, one cannot but express surprise that so few can run successfully the numerous industries represented in the pavilion. The vast area of Australia, however, must be considered. Australia is a continent whose Northern territory lies within the tropics, while her climate in the south approxi-

mates that of England. Nature, bountiful throughout, amply rewards man according to his diligence, and thus can be explained how Australia can grow tropical products such as cotton and sugar, as well as wheat and other materials that are found in temperate regions. No reference to the Australian pavilion at Wembley would be complete without the mention of apples, which have established themselves as the feature of the Australian exhibits. The air is filled with their fragrance, and if "an apple a day keeps the doctor away" the apples sold within the pavilion are enough to keep off the whole medical profession. The person responsible for the striking selling scheme—an advertisement from which the Australian fruit trade will no doubt derive lasting benefit—is Mr. Burnside, of Burnside & Co., 59 Mark Lane, London, E.C., who is a well-known member in London of the Australian eucalyptus oil trade. The most highly organised industry of Australia is the sugar industry, and an effective exhibit gives much interesting detail. The methods of production are fully described and samples of the sugar in various stages are shown. In 1922 over 100,000 persons were engaged in this single industry. The mineral output of Australia, which for many years was one of the chief sources of her prosperity, is illustrated by interesting exhibits, one of which is a model of the

famous Broken Hill, where silver, lead and zinc are mined. A working model of the gold-mining districts of West Australia demonstrates the method employed in obtaining metallic gold. The free metal is first of all fixed by combination with metallic mercury, and secondly the cyanide process is utilised to extract the gold from quartz after the latter has been pulverised.

Among the large variety of ores that are shown the following may be noted: From Queensland gold and antimony; from New South Wales chromium, gypsum and yellow ochre; from West Australia, manganese and molybdenum; South Australia, barytes.



WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' EXHIBIT

PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBITS

A small section is devoted to the exhibits of the wholesale druggists of Australia, whose show-cases are filled with goods of their own manufacture. These are primarily for the Australian market. F. H. Faulding & Co., Ltd.,

are drawing attention to "Solyptol," a germicide which embodies the antiseptic properties of eucalyptus oil. Another preparation of the germicide is "solyptol" soap. These products, it is stated, have a large sale in Australia. Specimens of crude eucalyptus oil, and the same after second and third distillation, are shown. Faulding's "Australian" eucalyptus oil packed in 2 oz. bottles can be purchased at the stand for 2s. It is somewhat surprising to find that Messrs. Faulding is offering in this article a eucalyptus oil which does not conform to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. According to the label, "Faulding's Australian eucalyptus oil, Emu brand," contains a trace of phellandrene, and not less than 50 per cent. eucalyptol. Phellandrene containing oils are not admitted by the B.P., and "not less than 55 per cent. by volume of cineol" is required. A proprietary oil has, of course, the advantage of being free from restrictions as to standard. But high testing oils free from phellandrene have been sold in England now for many years, and it is to be regretted that any oil which would not pass the low standard set by the B.P. should appear in the Empire's market place at Wembley. Felton Grimwade & Co., Ltd., exhibit various medicaments in the form of tablets, sugar coated and plain pills, and pharmaceutical packed goods. Campbell Brothers, Ltd.,

Brisbane, have a small show of perfumes and soaps, the former includes lavender and musk, the latter eucalyptus, and glycerin and marshmallow. A. M. Buckford & Sons,

Adelaide confine their show to lysol and Bordeaux mixture. A most attractive stand is that illustrating "Aspro," an analgesic preparation of the Nicholas Proprietary, Ltd., Melbourne. The stand has been arranged by Display Craft, Ltd., of London, who specialise in window displays, and full use has been made of the violet-coloured packaging to make an effective colour scheme. Grieve & Gordon, Sydney, have a stand surrounded by the leaves of *Eucalyptus polybractea*. Within is a miniature still, and visitors to the stand are invited to purchase a eucalyptus oil that is "28 per cent. stronger than is required by the medical profession." The lay visitor who remembers the analogy of the pig in the Chicago sausage factory may be pardoned for assuming that by picking a few leaves and putting them in the still at one end a bottle of oil is obtained at the other. The process, of course, is not quite so simple as that. Anyhow, the "working exhibit" draws the crowd. Eucalyptus oil is recommended here for a variety of uses, including "the removal of stains from clothes." Unless it is deodorised in some way pharmacists will agree that this use is hardly likely to become general.

An interesting stand occupies a prominent position with many varieties of tropical produce. It is not quite clear whether the specimens are intended to illustrate products actually obtainable from Australia or merely "potential" exports. Arrowroot, coconut oil, cassia fistula (which, by the way, is labelled "cascara bean"), vanilla beans, rubber, annatto seed, can scarcely be described as typical Australian products, although it may be that the exhibition of these articles represent a certain amount of intelligent anticipation.

AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTS

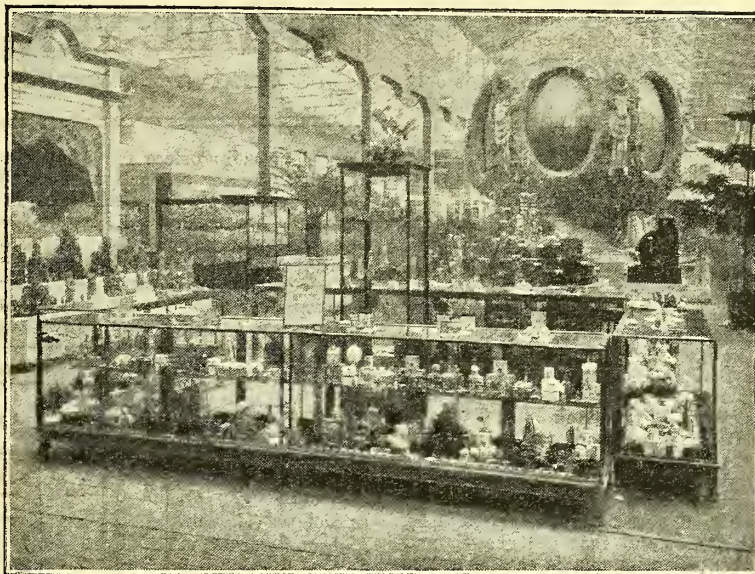
One of the most interesting sections in Australia from the pharmaceutical point of view is that dealing with the eucalypts in the Forestry Section. It would, of course, be impossible to exhibit more than a small percentage of the oils from the eucalypts—the variety is too great—but those oils with constituents other than the cineol, which is

the valuable medical component, are shown, and are worthy of careful inspection. The Conservator of Forests Hobart, Tasmania, exhibits *Eucalyptus globulus* from the

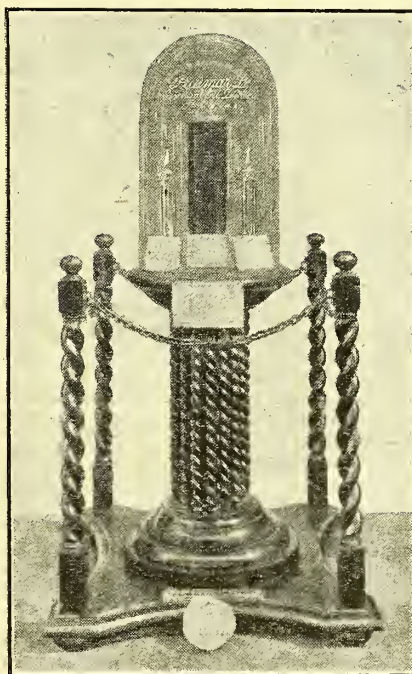
blue gum tree of Tasmania. This is the eucalyptus oil which is perhaps best known to the trade. But it has been displaced to a large extent by oil from other varieties, and very little of it is now distilled in Australia. Its characteristic feature is constancy of constituents and physical characters. Bosisto & Co., of Victoria, are showing an 80 per cent. cineol oil of water-white appearance. Among the other eucalyptus oils may be mentioned the following:—*Eucalyptus elaeophora*: Rich in cineol, the speci-

men shown contains 65 to 70 per cent. The principal terpene of this oil is pinene, and phellandrene is absent. *Eucalyptus polybractea*: The residual oil of this important eucalypt, a specimen of which is shown is used for disinfectants. *E. polybractea* is one of

the most important of all the species for the production of an oil rich in cineol (=about 80 per cent.), and much of the oil of commerce is obtained from this variety. *E. Macarthurii*: The oil from this eucalypt is of an exceptional character in that it consists very largely of geranyl acetate and free geraniol. Neither phellandrene nor cineol occur. The crude oil is red and the double-refined specimen shown is yellow. *E. radiata*: This is largely used as an industrial oil for the flotation of zinc ores. It contains phellandrene in quantity and has an odour of peppermint due to the presence of piperitone. There is a close resemblance between the oil of this species and that of *E. dives*, which is also shown. Only in the former the pinene is more pronounced, the *E. dives* contains more piperitone. It is noteworthy that *E. dives* on this account is used as a starting point for the manufacture of thymol, a specimen of which made from piperitone is shown by Thomas & Cameron, Mortlake Sydney. *E. sideroxylon* is another specimen yielding an oil rich in cineol and no phellandrene. *E. leucocylon* contains a low percentage of cineol, but pinene and limonene, and probably cymene occur. *E. citriodora*, the citron-scented gum, yields an oil consisting almost entirely of the aldehyde citronellal, with about 5 to 10 per cent. of other bodies. *E. phlebophylla* consists almost entirely of



"OTTO OF BORONIA" STAND



Photo] [Campbell-Gray, Ltd.
AUSTRALIAN SANDALWOOD OIL

l- α -pinene, and possessing a strong turpentine odour is used mainly for turpentine substitutes.

AUSTRALIAN SANDALWOOD OIL

An interesting exhibit is that arranged by Plaimar, Ltd., Perth, West Australia, who are distillers of the well-known brand of "Plaimar" sandalwood oil. This oil is distilled from the West Australian sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*), and as far as is known is the only Australian oil which regularly shows upon analysis alcohols calculated as santalol above 90 per cent. and a minus optical rotation. On account of its origin, "Plaimar" sandalwood oil does not conform to B.P. requirements, but it is used medicinally in the hospitals of West Australia, where it is considered to be free from nauseating effects. For perfumery and soapmaking, "Plaimar" sandalwood oil, however, is eminently suitable, and finds increasing favour among manufacturers. In addition to sandalwood oil, a very delicate perfume, Boronia, is exhibited. This is produced as a concrete otto by Plaimar, Ltd., from the blossom of a small shrub-like plant, indigenous to Australia. A beautiful bottle of Boronia perfume, enclosed in a morocco casket, was presented to H.M. the Queen on the occasion of her visit to the Australian Pavilion on May 20, since when the demand for Boronia perfume, which is being marketed by Burnside & Co. at Wembley, has been excellent. The perfume retails at prices ranging from 2s. to 10s. 6d. per bottle. Other essential oils produced by Plaimar, Ltd., are Australian sweet orange, peppermint, and eucalyptus, and we understand that the growth and distillation of still further essential oils is in the course of progress.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of British patents can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Maltose from Starch.—Maltose in the form of a crystalline mass can be obtained by subjecting starch paste to a freezing temperature, followed by treatment with an extract of ungerminated cereal or diastase at 50° C. The maltose solution is separated from the amylopectin and evaporated to crystallising point. (A. R. Ling and D. R. Nanji. 217,770.)

Preparation of Tetryl.—A process for obtaining 2:4:6-trinitrophenyl-methyl-nitramine (tetryl), and its ethyl homologue, consisting in converting methyl anilin into methyl-phenyl-nitrosamine and nitrating the latter in solution in concentrated sulphuric acid at 50°-55° C. (T. J. Nolan, H. W. Clapham, and Nobel's Explosive Co., Ltd. 217,614.)

Adhesive Compound.—A rapidly setting and waterproof adhesive prepared by mixing together, prior to use, two solutions containing (1) four parts of magnesium oxide, four parts of liquid glue and one part of water, and (2) one part of liquid glue, one part of kaolin, or other filler, and one part of formaldehyde solution, 10 per cent. (J. Broadfoot & Sons, Ltd., and J. G. Robertson. 216,953.)

Powder Mixer.—An apparatus for mixing finely-divided substances provided with two or more hoppers, connected to a common mixing chamber by a conduit having an internal rotary conveyor, in such a manner that the substances to be mixed are delivered in a predetermined or fixed rate, and after mixing are caused to pass through outlet nozzles. (E. T. Higgins and E. Whitehead. 218,025.)

Photographic Lens.—An achromatic or compound lens composed of two or more components, capable of transmitting not only the visible rays, but also a large portion of the ultra-violet rays, one component consisting of quartz and a second of fluorite or Iceland spar; also a method of taking photographs, consisting in the use of the above-described lens in combination with specially sensitised plates. (T. Thorne-Baker. 217,262.)



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

RETAIL PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

THE changes in prices for August are fewer than usual, though a greater proportion affect the retail sale. Attention is called to the alterations in anthem. flor., emp. menthol., lin. methyl sal., sennæ fruct. Tin., spt. menth. pip., and ung. methyl sal. co. fort. The changes not mentioned below affect buying price only. The index for drugs in July shows less change than usual, the figure being 158.3, against 158.7 in June. The figure for surgical dressing remains unaltered at 250.3.

	Cost	Selling Price (solid or liquid)					
		1 lb. or as stated	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	Gr. or m
Aethocaine .. oz.	s. d. 7 6	—	—	—	2 2	0 10*	—
Amidol .. oz.	1 5	—	—	2 4	0 6	—	—
Anthem. flor. exot. ..	4 0	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1	—	—
Anthem. flor. exot. pulv.	5 0	—	2 2	0 8	—	—	—
Anthem. flor. exot. sec.	3 6	5 3	1 7	0 6	—	—	—
Catechu ..	2 2	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	—	—
Catechu pulv.	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	—
Emp. mentholis ..	15 0	—	7 6	2 3	—	—	—
Ext. papav. P.B. '85	B, F oz.	1 0	—	—	2 0	0 4	—
Ext. viburn. prunifol. oz.	4 0	—	—	7 0	1 4	—	—
Ext. viburni liq.	12 6	—	5 9	1 7	0 4	—	—
Lin. methyl salicyl. ..	8 6	—	3 9	1 0	—	—	—
Lin. methyl salicyl. co.	9 6	—	4 3	—	—	—	—
Menthol .. oz.	5 9	—	—	9 9	1 9	0 7*	—
Myrrh. pulv. sec. (vet.)	3 0	4 6	1 4	—	—	—	—
Potassii ferrocyan. ..	1 10	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	—	—
Sennæ fruct. Tinnev. ..	3 0	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	—	—
Sodii bromidum ..	1 8	2 6	0 9	—	—	—	—
Sp. menthæ pip. Ang.	32 6	—	12 4	3 1	0 6	—	—
Sp. menthæ pip. exot.	22 6	—	8 10	2 3	0 4	—	—
Ung. chrysarobini ..	3 2	4 10	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	—
Ung. mentholis 5% ..	8 0	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—	—
Ung. methyl salicyl. dil.	3 0	—	1 4	0 5	—	—	—
Ung. methylsalicyl. co.	fort.	12 6	—	5 5	1 6	0 3	—
Ung. simplex ..	3 2	4 9	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	—

THE Association of British Chambers of Commerce have forwarded a letter to the Postmaster-General urging that the Post Office should assist trade by restoring Imperial penny postage without delay.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—"This time of year being a pleasant benevolent holiday one, not many of us are ill. . . . Chemists loiter by doors like cats in the sun, or sell lip salve rather diffidently to ladies of quality or otherwise."—*Viola Tree* in "The Evening Standard."

"THE BRITISH DOMINIONS YEAR BOOK, 1924" (Pp. 320, Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co., Ltd.) is concerned with questions which in 1923 affected the political situation or commercial affairs at home and in the Dominions. Among the subjects in the latter class dealt with are Trade with the Empire, a comparison of pre-war and post-war conditions; the Board of Trade Returns for the first nine months; Rent and Mortgage Interest; Industrial Insurance; the Wealth and Prospects of China; and Science and the Tropics.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

LEVENE.—At 70 Crownfield Road, Stratford, London, E.15, on July 31, the wife of T. J. Levene, M.P.S., of a son.

MACLEAN.—At 10 Montrose Street, Clydebank, on July 30, the wife of Alexander MacLean, chemist and druggist, of a son.

WOOD.—At 323 Middlewood Road, Sheffield, on August 1, the wife (*née* Isabel Mary Hyde) of Victor W. Wood, M.P.S., late of Cheetham, Manchester, of a son.

Marriages

BURT—LLOYD.—At Cyfarthfa Church, Merthyr Tydfil, on July 31, by the Rev. E. R. Davies, B.A., vicar, Lawrence F. Burt, B.A., son of Mr. E. V. Burt, New King Street, Bath, to Edith Constance Lloyd, B.A., elder daughter of Councillor Henry M. Lloyd, J.P., M.P.S., "Ansley," The Park, Merthyr.

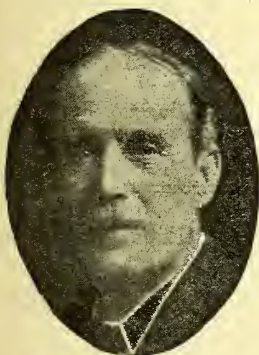
LOMAX—FLETCHER.—At St. Hilda's Church, Old Trafford, Manchester, on August 4, by the Rev. T. Wilson, M.A., William Joshua Lomax, M.P.S., to Florence Mary, only daughter of Mr. C. S. Fletcher, M.P.S., Old Trafford.

THOMAS—JONES.—At Plasnewydd Presbyterian Church, Cardiff, on August 5, Alan Wilfred Thomas, chemist and druggist, Ammonford, to Annie Jones.

WIDDOP—LEIGH.—At Stamford Street United Methodist Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, on July 30, John Ramsden Widdop, chemist and druggist, Whiteacre Road, Ashton, to Lois Leigh.

Deaths

BEILBY.—At 29 Kidderpore Avenue, London, N.W.3, on August 1, Sir George Thomas Beilby, F.R.S., D.Sc., LL.D., F.I.C., aged seventy-three.



SIR GEORGE BEILBY, F.R.S.

Sir George Beilby, who was the son of an Edinburgh physician, became associated with the Scottish shale-oil industry at an early age. He was chairman of the Cassel Cyanide Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and for many years conducted experiments on the low-temperature carbonisation of fuels. The Young & Beilby retort for the manufacture of mineral oil from shale, patented by him, restored a languishing industry of Scotland to a position of importance. Sir George received his knighthood in 1916, and in the following year was

appointed chairman of the Fuel Research Board, a position that he occupied till last year. During his tenure of office the therm system of charging for coal gas was instituted. Recognition of his scientific attainments came from the Royal Society and from several other bodies—the Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Institute of Metals, and the British Association (Chemical Section), each of which elected him President for one or more years: in addition, he served on numerous committees of experts, and published many monographs.

HOOD.—At "Veronica," Rugby Road, West Worthing, on August 5, after some weeks' illness, Mr. William Hood (Evans, Gray & Hood, Ltd., drug merchants, 13 Fish Street Hill, London, E.C.3). Funeral at Streatham Cemetery, Garratt Lane, S.W., at noon on August 9.

Row.—At Clifton Villa, Coggeshall Road, Braintree, on July 29, Mr. George Commins Row, J.P., retired chemist and druggist, aged seventy. Mr. Row, who carried on business at Braintree for a long period, retired three years ago. He served on the Urban Council, of which he became chairman, and on the School Board.

SMITH.—At Aberlour, on August 1, Mr. John Smith, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-seven. Mr. Smith, who was a native of Kintore, took over the business of the late Mr. Anderson in 1867. He was actively interested in public affairs, serving on the School Board and the Parish Council. He leaves a son, who was associated with him in business.

STAPLETON.—In the Victoria Hospital, Worksop, on July 28, as the result of a motor-cycle accident (p. 214). Mr. Edward Stapleton, chemist and druggist, Lincoln House, Highbury Road, Bulwell, Nottingham. Mr. Stapleton, who qualified in 1921, was about to commence a round of engagements as *locum tenens*.

TRUMAN.—At 71 Old Kent Road, London, S.E.1, on August 4, suddenly, Mr. Frank Wilton Truman, chemist and druggist, proprietor of Poingdestre & Truman, chemists, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Truman passed the Qualifying examination "in honours" on December 17, 1868, on which day only three other candidates gained the distinction. As proprietor of the business known as Poingdestre & Truman, he had a very successful career: at one time he owned five pharmacies in the City and the south-eastern district of London, and did a considerable export trade in Paternoster's Gout Pills. One of his City businesses was that of the late Mr. A. W. Waring, formerly a retail branch of Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., and transferred by Mr. Waring from the Poultry to Bucklersbury; this shop was eventually closed, and the prescription-books were disposed of to Mr. A. P. Tait, Walbrook, E.C. Mr. Truman became well known twenty-five years ago in connection with the then recently founded Proprietary Articles Trade Association and the Chemists' Defence Association; and on the formation of the London Chemists' Association in 1902 he was elected to its first committee. He retained his interest in pharmaceutical affairs to the last, attending and speaking at this year's annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Truman was gifted with an attractive personality, and was known among people of antiquarian tastes for his fine collection of clocks.



MR. F. W. TRUMAN

Personalities

MR. W. HUMPHREY, son of Mr. W. E. Humphrey, chemist and druggist, Cleethorpes, was a successful candidate at the recent Indian Civil Service Examination held in London.

PROFESSOR DR. L. VAN ITALLIE, director of the Dutch Institute for Pharmaco-Therapeutic Research in Leyden, and president of the International Pharmaceutical Federation, has been elected a foreign corresponding member of the Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine.

SIR JESSE BOOT has presented the St. Helier Yacht Club with three cutter-yachts, a challenge cup, and two four-oared rowing gigs. Lady Boot, who made the official presentation, named two of the yachts "Jesse" and "Florence."

MR. G. MURRAY CAMPBELL, managing director of Kemp, Campbell & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists and manufacturers' agents, Sydney, is expected in London on or about August 25 for the purpose of arranging for further agencies. Mr. Campbell may be addressed c/o H. Barrett & Co., 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

Trade Notes

KERFOOT'S EXTRACT OF SALTS is the new name applied to the sugarless saline, "E. 545," sold by Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Bardsley Vale.

MINERAL WATERS.—Everett & Co., 5 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3, invite inquiries regarding Mira aperient waters. Messrs. Everett are agents for Rubinat Llorach water.

A NEW BEAVERPUF.—Beaverpuf, Ltd., Priest Bridge, Mortlake, London, S.W.14, announce a new model of "Beaverpuf" (L.P. 12), which retails at 1s. 6d. each. It is designed to meet the demand for a rouge puff with the features which distinguish "Beaverpuf."

ANNUAL HOLIDAY.—Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd., surgical dressings manufacturers, Stockport, inform us that their works will be closed from Friday evening, August 8, until Tuesday morning, August 19, for the annual holiday, during which time they will be unable to receive or deliver goods.

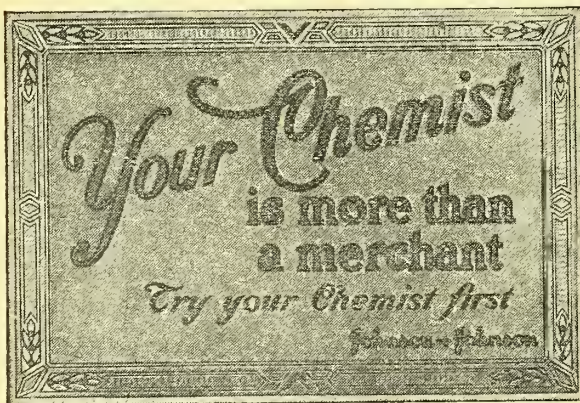
"P.B.C." HOT-WATER BOTTLES.—P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., 46-47 Cheapside, London, E.C.2, in their advertisement, enumerate the distinctive features of the "P.B.C." hot-water bottle. It will be noted that any bottle found to possess a fault due to material or workmanship will be willingly exchanged.

PERFUMERY LABELS.—Mr. Frank A. Conduit, Sutton House, 2 Old Street, London, E.C.1, sends us samples of embossed perfumery labels on paper and metal required by manufacturers of high-class perfumes. The labels are beautifully produced, and enhance the appearance of packages to which they are affixed.

"PERLE" CASTOR OIL.—The Sté. Ame. des Etabs. A. Garbit, Marseilles, have succeeded in producing a specially treated medicinal castor oil, which we are informed is tasteless to an extent previously unknown. Astor, Boisselier & Lawrence, 5-6 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.3, the sole agents and distributors, will send samples and quotations to wholesale buyers on request.

CINEMA SPRAY.—Joseph Brooks & Co., Ltd., 42 Shudehill, Manchester, send us a sample bottle of the spray germicide which they supply for use as a disinfectant in sickrooms, theatres, and public institutions. It is a clear amber-coloured solution, and as a spray is diluted from one in 80 to one in 160. It will thus be seen that the liquid is very concentrated and economical in use.

"YOUR CHEMIST IS MORE THAN A MERCHANT."—This metal shop sign, to which reference was made in the *C. & D.* last week, is supplied by Johnson & Johnson through their London house, John Timpson & Co., Ltd., 104 and 106 Golden Lane, London, E.C.1. It has been



supplied to a large number of pharmacists in the United States, and although the word "merchant" has a different shade of meaning in this country—"dealer" is perhaps the English equivalent—there are many chemists who would like to show the sign in the pharmacy.

MEDICATED LOZENGES LIST.—The new summer list issued by Ernest Jackson & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Crediton, Devon, contains the revised prices of all the products of this company. These include a large range of medicated lozenges, compressed tablets, miscellaneous packed goods, etc. A special offer is made of 200 free sample packets of dyspepsia lozenges given with a specified order for cartoned bottles.

TETRAFORM, a new manufacture of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, is carbon tetrachloride of a special quality, for internal administration in patients infected with intestinal worms. It has been shown by Dr. H. H. Dale that the presence of carbon bisulphide in carbon tetrachloride is a serious objection to the administration of this remedy, as carbon bisulphide and allied sulphur compounds are dangerously toxic. It will be remembered that Mr. Maurice Perkins, A.I.C., working in the research laboratories of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., found the usual tests for impurities are not sufficiently stringent, and that the limit allowed of carbon bisulphide is unnecessarily high. Mr. Perkins worked out improved tests, particulars of which are given in his paper (*C. & D.*, July 2, p. 148). The British Drug Houses, Ltd., have now produced the Tetraform brand of carbon tetrachloride with the following standard of purity:—

- (1) It gives no reaction to the alkali plumbite test for sulphur compounds, including carbon disulphide, thus indicating the absence of these toxic impurities.
- (2) It contains no free acid, no chloride, and no free chlorine.
- (3) It yields no appreciable residue on evaporation.
- (4) It gives no reaction to the potassium permanganate test for organic matter and aldehydes.

It is a pure brand only that should be used internally in the treatment of ankylostomiasis and other diseases due to intestinal parasites.

Business Changes

Mr. C. M. GLEW, chemist and druggist, has opened a business in Leeming Street, Mansfield.

SQUIRE & Co. (BIRMINGHAM), LTD., have opened a branch at Market Street, Hemsworth.

ASCOTT'S PHARMACIES, LTD., chemists, London, N.W.1, have opened a branch at 28 Queen's Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Mr. F. J. BOARDMAN, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Turner Brothers, chemists, 19 Market Street, Leigh, Lancashire.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

M/58. Aguamiel Kidney and Bladder Remedy	H/18. Guaiasote
S/18. Dr. Janitsch's Orris Hair Tonic	L/257. Orient suspensory bandages
B/287. Dr. Lane's specific gravity paraffin	B/257. Radio socks
B/237. Efendi razor strops	L/18. Taylor's White Oils
	K/267. Willow Leaf Rheumatic Plasters

SHOPS ACT AT WEMBLEY.—A recent report presented to the Middlesex County Council by one of its committees states that the question of the observance of the Shops Act at Wembley is a difficult one, "and the committee have come to the conclusion that, in view of the exceptional nature and temporary character of the British Empire Exhibition, a minimum of interference should be observed on the part of the County Council. . . . Outside the Exhibition also, and as a direct consequence of its presence, difficulties have arisen, and a larger number of infringements than usual have been reported, and the committee are taking steps in order to secure the observance of the law in these cases." The action of the committee has been approved by the Council.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser II.

Mr. White's Forecast

of the British Pharmaceutical Conference (*C. & D.*, July 26, p. 119) appears to have been based upon the success of the meeting at Bath; if it "continues as it has begun (he said) the case is proved," the case being that the amalgamation of the Conference with the Pharmaceutical Society would be beneficial to both. Nobody, I suppose, will deny that the Bath meeting was a success as compared with some previous meetings; but in view of what I am told by an old member I doubt whether it affords sufficient justification of its chairman's roseate view of future developments. Take one point. Mr. White foresees a great increase in the attendance at these meetings; the delegates alone, he says, will ensure this. But the attendance at Bath, I am told, was about 300, including delegates, whereas that at the Liverpool meeting was over 500. The discrepancy is the more significant from the fact that the delegates had their railway fares paid, whereas there was no monetary inducement to attend the Liverpool meeting. Moreover, some very notable names of former supporters of the Conference are not found in the list of those who signed the visitors' book, and we may conclude that they were not there. These abstentions are too numerous to be all due to accident, and they are not due to geographical reasons, for the most notable fact in this connection is that, excepting London, the bulk of the attendance came from the North. What these facts portend I do not venture to say, but they do not afford much basis for Mr. White's forecast.

My Remark

of last week that Mr. White's address probably foreshadows a further increase in the stringency of the Society's educational requirements is echoed in an influential quarter, and it behoves us to examine the grounds upon which this is being prepared for. Pharmacy, we are told, is entering upon "a new territory," for work in which we have at present neither qualification nor training. This is doubtless true—or at any rate highly probable—and, if true, the Society ought to prepare for the change, by affording its members such a training as will qualify them for the new work. But it does not follow that every pharmacist should be compelled to acquire a qualification for such laboratory work as will be necessary, or even to know more of the principles and processes of the new pharmacy than any intelligent pharmacist of the present day would learn in his own shop, any more than it follows that every general practitioner should be qualified to "carry out the methods of diagnosis and the preparative operations," which Mr. White admits are the function of a specially trained class. That is to say, though these new developments will lay upon the Society the duty of providing a specially trained class of pharmacists, it not only does not necessitate but affords no valid excuse for raising the standard of qualification for the chemist and druggist. Even if this were done it would not make a specialist of him, for his work will always be of a general character.

Advertising in Almanacs

(see article in last week's *C. & D.* "Commercial Compendium") is a subject of which I can speak from experience. A stationer in a neighbouring town to my own used to issue an almanac that had a large circulation all over the district, and I was once persuaded to take a page for the advertisement of a cough mixture which had a very good local sale. As an inducement, the almanac man accepted payment in the goods advertised, being himself a dealer in patent medicines. All through the year I failed to trace a single sale to this advertisement; and at the end of the year eleven of the twelve bottles accepted in payment were returned to me unsold, with a bill for the balance of the sum charged for the advertisement, which, naturally,

I refused to pay. Not only so, but a year or two afterwards I received from this man a long list of well-known proprietaries which he was offering at about half-cost, or (in some cases) for any "reasonable" offer. Some of these goods he must have been receiving in payment for several years. I concluded that this particular almanac, though undoubtedly popular, was not a good advertising medium.

"The Mouse

in Egyptian and Later Medicine" is the subject of an interesting article by Mr. Warren R. Dawson in the current number of "The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology." The mouse has (says Mr. Dawson) been in continuous use as a medicine from prehistoric times until now—for 6,000 years at least. There is evidence of its use in some of the earliest-known papyri, the Hearst and Ebers papyri, for instance; but it occurs only rarely, and I venture to think Mr. Dawson exaggerates its use in modern times. He relies much on its occasional occurrence in the alimentary canals of children whose bodies have been excavated in Egypt, as it is alleged that the mouse was the last resort of medical practitioners in the ancient East for children *in extremis*, and for incontinence of urine it was used then as now, as well as for other purposes. Dioscorides recommends it as an application to scorpion stings, and for dribbling at the mouth. Pliny's "Natural History" we find "literally swarming with mice." It occurs a few times in Budge's "Syriac Book of Medicines," and is referred to in the "Collectio Salernitana."

Mr. Dawson Quotes

a passage from Culpeper's "Pharmacopœia Londinensis" (6th ed., 1659), in which, dried and powdered, it is recommended for diabetes, but I find no such passage in the edition of 1654, and the only parts or belongings of the mouse that seem ever to have been official with us were its fat and its dung. Even these were dropped before 1721. Dr. James includes the mouse in his "Pharmacopœia Universalis," says Mr. Dawson, but it was certainly not official then. Lemery recommends it for incontinence of urine, for which, and for whooping cough, folklorists tell us it is still in popular use. It does not occur in "Alphita" or "Sinononia Bartholomei," nor (I believe) in Henslow's "Medical Works of the Fourteenth Century" or Cokayne's "Saxon Deahdoms." I conclude that it has played only a very small part in medicine. There is a poisonous mouse in old writers (*Mus araneus*), whose teeth are said to have so envenomed the grass they had nibbled that cattle died after eating it. Stow (quoted by Miss Phipson) mentions this as having occurred at Danisey, in Essex! Fortunately, "it is not a creature vulgarly known," but Lemery has an article on it. He describes it as a kind of rat found in Italy and Germany, so perhaps it is not Stow's mouse after all.

The Alchemist's Quest

may or may not have been accomplished by Professor Miethe, but we seem certainly to be approaching its accomplishment, and can no longer regard the old Hermetic philosophers as merely crazy dreamers. It is a remarkable testimony to their insight that it is from mercury that gold has at length been obtained—if, that is, the result of Professor Miethe's experiments should finally be confirmed. For, however various their theories and methods of working, mercury was always the principal agent by which their object was to be attained, and many of them held that it alone was the source of the Azoth, the philosopher's egg, by which transmutation was to be effected. Their theories, indeed, judged by the physical scientist, are absurd; alchemy was with most of them a mystical doctrine having little relation to things as we know them; but they seem to have stumbled upon a truth in their conviction of the essential unity of matter, however far astray they went in attempting to work out its implications.

Mr. Pharmacist

In selling Baby Foods, have you considered the money you lose when you sell a food that has to be mixed with ordinary milk?

In which case the Dairyman supplies six parts of Baby's Food, whilst you sell but one part? How much better is the Glaxo way!

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST EDUCATIONAL NUMBERS

THE information contained in these numbers is so complete and so comprehensive that it has led to numerous enquiries throughout the year for spare copies. Consequently we have made special arrangements to have sufficient copies of the issue of

AUGUST 16, 1924

printed off to meet the demand of students, assistants or qualified pharmacists who may require it. Copies are supplied to anyone interested by communicating with - - -

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Editorial Articles

Labelling Poisons

THE amendment to Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act 1868, made in the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act 1923, which provided that the article sold shall be labelled with the name and address of the seller, with the word "poison," and with the name of the poison, and, in the case of a preparation which contains a poison as one of the ingredients thereof, with such particulars as to the proportion which the poison contained in the preparation bears to the other ingredients, has now been defined and the draft Order in Council is published elsewhere in this issue. The Order is to come into force twelve months from the date of the Order. It will be seen that the main lines outlined in the early draft we published in the *C. & D.*, October 27, 1923, p. 579, have been followed, but the advantage of criticism evoked by such publication is shown in the elimination of some of the redundant phraseology. The Order now provides that the amount of poison shall be stated as a percentage or otherwise; thus it may be in a preparation sold to a customer's requisition, the proportion of 1 in x as the case may be, without calculating out the percentage. The Order in Council varies the method for tablets, pills, cachets, lozenges and similar

articles, and provides for the amount in each, together with the total number in the container. It will be seen that the Privy Council has availed itself of the privilege of variation in order to express the contained poison in these articles in its simplest form. One further concession is admitted, namely, the name of the poison or synonym, with the letters B.P. or B.P.C., if it is contained therein, will be sufficient disclosure, or when the article is a mixture of any such preparation if coupled with the stipulated proportion. Medical prescriptions are exempt. It will be seen that the method serves to stereotype the formulas for compounds containing poison or poisons as those of the B.P. or B.P.C. The classical case is chlorodyne. There are many formulas for this preparation, one of which is B.P.C., but that most frequently employed is tr. chloroformi et morphinæ B.P. '85. If it is used under this name it will be sufficient disclosure if the year of the B.P. is added, but not chlorodyne, which is not an official synonym. Where a chemist has made from experience some deviation from the B.P.C. formula, gives a better product, and terms it "chlorodyne," he will have to specify all the poisons contained therein. In a preparation such as "All Fours," it will be necessary to state the presence of tr. opii B.P. and tr. camph. co. B.P. in the proportion to the total quantity. Since tr. opii aquos. is not a B.P. or B.P.C. preparation, if it is used in a preparation it will be necessary to state the percentage of opium or, in terms of the Home Office requirement for "dangerous" drugs, the percentage of morphine. These are some of the points which are sure to arise where custom or experience has led to deviation from the formulas of the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex. Where a sale of a B.P. or B.P.C. article is made, it is sufficient disclosure to give that name on the label, with the letters attached; but in the case of the B.P.C. it is not unusual to sell a preparation without disclosing the source of the formula; in future, if it contains a poison and it is considered not desirable to state the percentage of the poison, the letters indicating the source of the formula will suffice. The question of labels in stock has been a difficult one, but the period of twelve months from the date of the Order is a reasonable one, which will enable most of them to be used. It will be noted that it is only the *draft* that is published. New stocks of labels will, naturally, be modified in order to comply with the law, although the change will not be compulsory for twelve months. For the administration of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, the Order will be a great help to the Pharmaceutical Society. In the prosecutions or claims for penalties, it has been clear that some people err through lack of knowledge of the contents of the article sold; but in future this excuse will no longer apply. For the practising chemist, with his daily sales of preparations or mixtures containing a small quantity of a poison, it will be an unmitigated nuisance, since all sales containing poisons as a mixture, whether on demand or as a proprietary, will need to have the proportion stated. Whether the help thus given to the Pharmaceutical Council as the prosecuting authority is worth the inconvenience to the chemist in business, is now, as it always was, open to question. If it helps in a more vigorous application of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, much may be forgiven. The actual date when the Order becomes effective cannot at the moment be stated with certainty, but a year's grace is given so that chemists and owners of proprietary medicines may revise their labels. To assist our subscribers in this work we call attention to the table given in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1924 (p. 260), which makes calculations of proportional parts unnecessary.

Poisons Schedule Revision

THE report of the Council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain contains the terms of a statutory resolution for adding to and revising entries in the Poisons Schedules for transmission to the Privy Council. We understand that the proposition to amend the Poisons Schedules has been under consideration for some time. It arose, we believe, chiefly from the newspaper publicity given to "dangerous" drugs, when it was suggested that cannabis indica and the resinous body "hashish" should be treated as habit-forming drugs. The term indica being too restrictive, the entry "cannabis (the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant of *Cannabis sativa*) and the resins derived therefrom," was devised. It is curious to propose to add this drug to our Poisons Schedule now that it is falling into disuse and is of doubtful activity, being mainly employed as a colouring for corn collodion. The arsenic entry is to lose the word "medicinal," which will bring in all preparations under Part I, no matter for what purpose they are employed, and as a consequence orpiment and realgar will become scheduled poisons. The inclusion of tobacco—"apart from smoking tobacco or snuff"—is something new. Nicotine was already included in the Schedule, but tobacco powder saturated with paraffin used in horticulture will come within Part I, and the mixtures of nicotine and camphor used for fumigating greenhouses for aphids will also come in, though this form is usually sold in perforated tin boxes soldered to a zinc stand and a night light affixed. In the case of the entry regarding alkaloids, it is proposed to delete the term "vegetable" so as to cover animal alkaloids. Digitalin and strophanthin are to be placed in Part I, and it is interesting to note that these, being glucosides, were not covered by the terms of the present Poisons Schedules. The alterations suggested in Part II affect barium salts "apart from the insoluble sulphate." Many mice and rat poisons contain barium carbonate, and when the necessary statutory resolution and publication by Order in Council takes place, these preparations will become scheduled poisons. In the exemption entry of Part II of the Poisons Schedule coca is to be deleted, which will bring within the Schedule other preparations of coca, even though they contain less than 0.1 per cent. of alkaloid. The added exemptions are "tobacco prepared for smoking and snuff," and "machine-spread lead plasters." The last named was necessary since the wording of the exemption clause made it appear that machine-spread plasters were included within the Schedule, although it would seem the intention was to exclude this form of lead plaster. It will be necessary for the statutory resolution to be passed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and formally presented to the Privy Council, when it, after such reconsideration as may be necessary, would gazette the Order, and after a month the changes would become law. Any objections to these additions may be made in the meantime if they are to be considered.

The Turpentine Industry

WITHIN the last few weeks there has been a freer accession of supplies of American turpentine oil to this style, and when the considerable quantities which are still afloat or about to be landed are actually available the returns of London stocks should amount to well over 20,000 barrels. This figure may be regarded as an ample supply, and represents about three months' requirements for the London market. The deliveries so far this year have certainly been at a more progressive rate than in

the previous two years. Evidently the relatively low prices ruling for several months past as compared with the rather inflated figures recorded during the greater part of the last two years have had a stimulating effect on the outlet, while there seems to be a disposition among home importers to view market possibilities in a somewhat more hopeful light at current rates. In our issue of July 5 last, dealing with the position and giving particulars of import c.i.f. costs for over three years, we alluded to the somewhat uncertain state of the market in view of adverse American industrial conditions, and expressed the doubt whether the slowing down of trade in America was merely ephemeral or seasonal. It is now believed that the worst of the trade set-back there has been seen, and that the outlet for turpentine and other materials used in the paint and varnish trades is capable of improvement over the autumn. Under the same date referred to we already mentioned that the formation of an association of American turpentine producers was being proceeded with for the protection of the industry against adverse trade conditions. Such an association has now actually been formed, the details being definitely arranged about a fortnight ago. The main object of the association is to regulate production to such a degree as to bring about a reasonable adjustment between supply and demand or more or less in accordance with industrial conditions. There can of course, be no question of interfering with the continuation of a free open market for turpentine products or "naval stores," as they are called. Such an interference would not be tolerated under the American anti-trust laws. The existence of this association has, however, to be reckoned with, and may tend to ensure more stability than has been the case in the past, while an accumulation of anything like unwieldy stocks from one season into another in producers' hands is evidently intended to be avoided. It is, of course, well known that the United States usually supplies roughly 80 per cent. of the world's production in turpentine spirit and kindred resinous products, and that her export trade in that direction has been effectively controlled. According to a recent statement attributed to a prominent representative of the French industry, incidental to the visit of a deputation from American producers to France, the amount of timber cut down for commercial use in the States has been so great that in another decade or so the production of turpentine and rosin may become very seriously hindered. Whether this view is exaggerated or not, American producing interests apparently have considered it worth their while to investigate the methods under which operations are being carried on in France. The treatment of the forests on a judicious scale, where the primary products are extracted, and the whole process of distillation or manufacture are undoubtedly essential. There is no denying the fact that the French product is also of a high-grade quality, the raw material secured being even considered better than in America. Next to the American production, that obtained in France is the second largest in the world, and Spain also manages to secure a fair output which has been estimated as varying up to about 7,000 tons of turpentine alone and over 20,000 tons of rosin. In Russia, of course, the industry was badly crippled over the war period, but it appears to be reviving again, judging from the increasing quantities which have been exported the last year or so. Its restoration to what it was before the war, however, may yet take some years to accomplish under the present Soviet regime. As we mentioned some time ago, having

regard to the current American crop, vague estimates were circulated of a decrease in the yield of 15 to 20 per cent. compared with last year, and although news of this kind was in the past usually regarded with scepticism, it remains to be seen whether the control to be exercised by the newly formed association may not have a certain bearing on the result of operations this season. The American markets, although reacting occasionally in the past month, have partaken of a rather healthier character, due to the ready absorption of supplies reaching distributing points in the South, which is somewhat suggestive of reviving interest on the part of dealers or speculative groups. Prices in this market, amid temporary spurts in sympathy with American quotations, were kept down by the upward trend in the dollar rate of sterling, which presumably helped to facilitate new buying from America by home importers. The lowest point touched on the spot here recently was 64s. 3d. per cwt., at which figure the offers tentatively made in order to manipulate the market were speedily withdrawn. It looks, however, as if spot delivery will remain at a discount for some time under increased imports, while the tendency of the premium on January-April contracts to widen further over the value current for deliveries over the remainder of this year, would give some idea of what might be expected of the course of the market in the long run. Our imports for the first half of this year at 5,735 tons were still well behind those for the same period in 1923, which amounted to 7,542 tons, but the deficit will probably be found to have been appreciably reduced by the returns to be issued for July. An interesting fact has been the arrival notified of the tank steamer "Camillo," carrying about 9,000 barrels, which we understand is the first full cargo handled since the war.

London Degree in Pharmacy

Mr. E. Graham Little, in the "British Medical Journal," states his objections to the new degree in pharmacy of the London University being called "Bachelor of Pharmacy in the Faculty of Medicine." It was apparently originally designed to be a science degree, but it was recommended by the Academic Council that the new degree should fall within the purview of the Faculty of Medicine. It appears, however, that as an alteration of Statute (No. 108) is necessary the consent of Convocation must be obtained. This is how Mr. Graham Little seeks to influence the members of Convocation:—

The new degree is intended by its promoters, the Pharmaceutical Society, to be taken chiefly by dispensing chemists. Does our profession view with favour the creation of a degree which dispensing chemists who possess it may quite justifiably call a medical degree of the University of London? Conferment of this new degree upon the dispensing chemist cannot but increase the already considerable and unfair competition of the dispensing chemist with the doctor, and it must also debase the reputation of medical degrees generally of the University. I submit that the Faculty of Medicine would do well to insist in no uncertain way upon its wishes being at least consulted before the new degree comes into effective operation.

To write of the "unfair competition" of the chemist with the doctor is reminiscent of the early wranglings of the apothecaries and physicians, and is not likely to impress educated people.

A MIXED BAG.—A recent report (No. 267) of the City of London medical officer of health is remarkable for the variety of spices tested, comprising ginger, cinnamon, cloves, pepper, mixed spice, allspice, nutmeg, and cayenne pepper. Other articles selected are baking powder, almond oil, olive oil, and boric acid ointment.—In the following report of the series, it is stated that a sample of Gregory's powder, taken informally, was found to contain 66 per cent. of light magnesium carbonate. The vendor was cautioned.

Westminster Wisdom

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

COMPANIES LAW AMENDMENT BILL

This Bill, "to give powers to the President of the Board of Trade to refuse the use of the word British by limited liability companies and to impose limitations upon its use," was read the first time on August 5. The Bill seeks to give power to the Board of Trade to refuse the use of the word "British" by limited liability companies and to impose limitations upon its use.

BRITISH BEET SUGAR

On July 30 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Government had decided to subsidise the home sugar industry. There is to be an Excise duty of 9s. 9d. per cwt. on manufactured sugar, with a subsidy of 19s. 6d. per cwt. to the manufacturers of beet sugar for four years, diminishing then to 13s. for a further three years, and 6s. 6d. for another three years, after which the subsidy would cease.

PERFUMERY SPIRIT

Mr. Lorimer asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on August 5, if he will indicate on what basis his statement was made that it would cost the Exchequer £1,000,000 per annum to allow a rebate of one-half of the Excise Duty at present charged on spirit used in the manufacture of perfumery articles; and whether he is aware that the Customs and Excise authorities have stated that they have no figures upon which they can estimate the amount of such loss?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Snowden) replied that no precise official statistics are available, because the spirit used is duty-paid and no longer under Revenue supervision. The figure given was the result of Departmental inquiries into the use of spirit in perfumery and the closely allied trade of essence.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT

Mr. H. Johnstone asked the President of the Board of Trade on July 31 how many naturalised British subjects have been forced to register changes of name under the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916; and how many naturalised British subjects have been prosecuted for failure to state on their business papers their nationality of origin?

Mr. Alexander replied that the particulars asked for in the first part of the question are not available, and could only be obtained at the expense of considerable labour, which he did not think would be justified. In reply to the second part of the question, proceedings have been instituted by the Board of Trade under Section 18 of the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916, against 12 naturalised British subjects for failure to disclose their nationality of origin on business letters, etc., as required by that Section. In addition, proceedings have been instituted by the Board of Trade against three companies under Section 2 (2) of the Companies (Particulars as to Directors) Act, 1917, for failure to comply with the same requirement in respect of five naturalised British subjects who were directors of the companies in question.

ANTHRAX

Mr. Stranger asked the Minister of Agriculture on July 31 whether he is aware of the fact that there was an increase of 40 per cent. in the cases of anthrax from 1922 to 1923, and that the increase is continuing; and what steps, if any, the Ministry of Agriculture is taking to deal with the situation?

Mr. Buxton replied that he is aware that there was an increase of 40 per cent. in the number of cases of anthrax in 1923 as compared with 1922, but there has been no increase in the first half of 1924 as compared with 1923, though the increase over 1922 is maintained. He pointed out, however, that the incidence of anthrax is low, the total number of animals affected throughout the country in 1923 amounting to only 844. The eradication of anthrax is a difficult problem, inasmuch as investigations have gone to show that about 80 per cent.

of cases in this country occur on farms on which there has been no previous outbreak, and that infection has been brought to the farm by foodstuffs or manure, etc., from abroad. There is also reason to believe that foodstuffs become infected during transit in countries of origin, and consequently it would hardly be practicable to attempt here the disinfection of the very large quantities of materials involved, even if this could be done without otherwise damaging it. The Ministry has sought the co-operation of shipping companies with a view to keeping foodstuffs, skins and bone manure separate on the voyage. This will be beneficial in minimising risks of infection; but will admittedly meet only part of the complicated and difficult problem for which a solution is being sought.

Labelling Preparations containing Poisons

Draft Order in Council

AT THE COURT AT

The day of , 1924.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, it is enacted that Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall have effect as if for the words "labelled with the name of the article and the word poison, and with the name and address of the seller of the poison" there were substituted the words "labelled with the name and address of the seller of the poison, with the word 'poison,' and with the name of the poison, and, in the case of a preparation which contains a poison as one of the ingredients thereof, with such particulars as to the proportion which the poison contained in the preparation bears to the other ingredients as may be prescribed by Order in Council."

NOW, THEREFORE, his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to prescribe and doth hereby prescribe that as from* in the case of every preparation containing as an ingredient thereof any poison to which the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended, applies, the particulars to be stated on the label as to the proportion which such poison bears to the other ingredients shall be the proportion (stated as a percentage or otherwise) which such poison bears to the total ingredients of the preparation.

Provided that in the case of any preparation of the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex, whether sold with or without dilution or admixture, it shall be sufficient if that preparation is described on the label by its name or synonym or abbreviated name used in the British Pharmacopœia or its name or synonym used in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, with the addition of the letters B.P., or B.P.C., as the case may be, and when sold with dilution or admixture the proportion which the preparation bears to the total ingredients.

Provided further that the provisions of this Order shall not apply in the case of tablets, pills, cachets, lozenges and similar articles contained in a package or bottle which is labelled to show the amount of the poison, or poisons, contained in each article and the number of articles in the package or bottle.

This Order may be referred to as the Labelling of Poisons Order, 1924, and subject to any alterations that may be made by any subsequent Order in Council shall continue in force until revoked by Order in Council.

*Twelve months from the date of the Order in Council.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

A MEETING of the Executive was held at 19 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, on July 30. Mr. A. R. Melhuish was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Clubb, Forster, French, Gillegan, Hardy, Joseph, Keith, Marshall, Martin, Rowsell, Scholes, Smalley, and Trammer.

Meetings were authorised to be held at the Chemists' Exhibitions at Manchester and Leeds, and a report was received on the action taken in securing the inclusion of cocaine eye-drops in the medicine chests supplied to sea-going vessels.

The attention of the Executive had been drawn to arrangements which had been made for public medical service with a medical aid society, and which in the opinion of the Executive were unsatisfactory, and liable to damage the interests of pharmacists generally. It was resolved that chemists in question be asked to discontinue this arrangement at the earliest possible moment.

A member of the Executive drew attention to the impossibility of deciding upon some occasions as to whether or not rebate would be allowed for rectified spirit used in dispensing lotions and similar preparations for external use. He mentioned that in some cases the Excise officers accept the claim for rebate and in others the claim is refused. It was decided that the matter should be taken up with the Board of Customs with a view of obtaining a clearer definition, and suitable instructions for the use of the local officers of the Board of Customs and Excise.

In connection with the meeting of the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance, the chairman and secretary were given authority to take any necessary action in connection therewith.

A communication was received from the Ministry of Health regarding the proposed revision of the Drug Tariff referred to in the Ministry's letter conveying the new terms for dispensing. This matter was referred to the representatives appointed to meet the Ministry and discuss this subject.

Other matters dealt with concerned the price list and business training postal course; the latter is to be open to assistants, whether qualified or unqualified, as well as employers.

Exeter.—A meeting of the Devon branch was held on July 16, Mr. W. E. Hollows in the chair. The question of price-coding prescriptions was again discussed, but it was agreed that experience had shown that a system of coding stood no chance of being adopted in the area. In view of the harmful effects of the new pyridinised methylated spirit the secretary was instructed to arrange for a supply of labels reading, "Caution. This methylated spirit, which is in accordance with Government Regulations, is unfit for use on the human body," and to notify all members that such are available; also that they should warn medical men on the matter. It was also resolved to recommend that the questionnaire to be sent by the R.P.U. to manufacturers of proprietaries contain a clause that there should be no preferential advertising of competing stockist firms.

Hull.—At a meeting of the Hull branch, recently, before the business of the meeting commenced, a vote of sympathy and condolence was passed to Mr. L. S. Selle, who had suffered the loss of his wife. A letter from Mr. Mallinson had been received suggesting, with regard to the Taxation of Profits Bill, that the Hull Members of Parliament be asked to support the taxing of Co-operative Societies on the same level as the private trader. The meeting decided, however, that the local Members should not be approached. Instead, it was decided that the Chamber of Trade be written to asking them to increase their activities in the matter. The perfumery manufacturers had written to Mr. T. H. Newton (secretary) on spirit rebates. Mr. R. F. Jones, the chairman, thought the perfumery manufacturers ought to be supported in seeking a concession in the price of spirit, and it was agreed that the Members of Parliament for Hull should be asked to support the amendment to the Finance Bill.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1924, p. 289.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," July 16, 1924.)

- "PERMOTINT"; for chemicals (1). By R. Bowran & Co., Ltd., 4 St. Nicholas' Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 448,762.
- "CRETARSOL"; for all goods (2). By L. Allan & Co. (South Wales), Ltd., Rainford, Lancashire. 448,011.
- "LONGYT," on strip label; for a chemical for prolonging the life of flowers (2). By T. E. Waltham, 97 Upper Tulse Hill, London, S.W.2. 447,170.
- "OMNIT" and "PANCID"; for chemicals (2). By Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Zeepfabrieken, Rotterdamsche Dijk 11, Gouda, Holland. 449,113/115.
- "NINEAC"; for chemicals (2). By Coussell Bros., 2 Fairfield Road, Kingston-on-Thames. 449,194.
- "ZARENA"; for prepared liquorice (3). By Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., Ashfield, Horton Road, Bradford. 448,648.
- "SARGOL"; for a medicinal preparation (3). By The Sargol Co., Ltd., 34 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1. 449,151.
- "MONTERRAT LIME JUICE CORDIAL," on shield device; for spirit free lime juice cordial (42). By Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool. 447,564. (Associated.)
- "YAKARA"; for toilet articles (48). By B. I. Craske, High Street, Holt, Norfolk. 447,539.
- "BAENNA"; for perfumery, etc. (43). By Mortons Cash Chemists, Ltd., 3 Ridgmount Street, London, W.C.1. 448,638.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," July 23, 1924.)

- "EUKYSTOL" and "TERPICHIN"; for all goods (3). By R. Schönbrod, 89-90 Lützowstrasse, Berlin, W.35. 445,080/081.
- "RECTOPANBILINE"; for a pharmaceutical preparation (3). By L. J. M. Plantier, 19 Boulevard de la Republique, Annonay (Ardèche), France. 447,556.
- "BLANDIL"; for a medicine for headache and neuralgia (3). By the Chelfin Laboratories, 118 King's Road, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. 448,200.
- "SERRAID"; for medicated bandages, etc. (3), and for bandages, etc. (11). By E. G. Burtinshaw, 530 Dialstone Lane, and A. A. Bailey, Fairhaven, Bramhall Lane, Stockport. 448,241/242. (Associated.)
- "WA-FE-ZOL"; for an ointment (3). By T. H. Barker, 4 Best Lane, Canterbury, Kent. 448,427.
- "MCCOY'S COD-LIVER OIL COMPOUND TABLETS," with device representing old and new methods; for cod-liver oil tablets (3). By McCoy's Laboratories, Inc., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A. 448,278.
- "UBANA, THE ESSENCE OF THE FAMOUS SPRING OF THE EAST," with device, including spring and Chinese characters; for medicinal bath salts (3). By Ubana Shokai, 83 Ebury Street, London, S.W.1. 448,921.
- "CALAXIS"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. J. Lee, 81 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1. 449,619.
- "PIXIE"; for feeding bottles (50). By Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., 19-21 Lower Priory, Birmingham. 449,156.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," July 30, 1924.)

- "COLOSYL"; for goods (1). By J. F. Moseley, 62 Whitby Road, Fallowfield, Manchester. 445,936.
- "COBRATCHO"; for chemicals (1). By Blyth & Platt, Ltd., Solar Works, Greatham Road, Watford, Herts. 448,764. (Associated.)
- "ARMOURITE"; for chemicals (1). By Griffiths Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd., 29 Macks Road, Bermondsey, S.E.16. 449,305. (Associated.)
- "ENTOKIL"; for an insect destroyer (2). By Disinfectants and General Products, Ltd., 71 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1. 448,034.
- "RUBBO" on circular device of fantastic figure; for a semi-solid embrocation (3). By The London Drug Co., Ltd., 4 Mayall Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.24. 445,772.
- "PILONITROL"; for a medicine (3). By G. Carse, The White Cottage, Fleet Hill, Finchampstead, Berkshire. 446,557.
- "NERVASEN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Institut Sero-Thérapique et Vaccinal Suisse, Berne, Leupenstrasse 4a, Berne, Switzerland. 447,343.
- "CASTROMUL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By M. F. Pratt, 154 East Avenue, Rochester, New York, U.S.A. 448,387.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Blackburn.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, recently, the Panel Committee intimated that they had agreed that the triplicate form of prescription now in use might with advantage be substituted by a duplicate form. Dr. F. J. Greeves thought the Panel Committee would agree if the change met with the approval of the Pharmaceutical Committee. Their aim in suggesting a duplicate form was to assist chemists by providing them with a copy to keep by them. Ald. Watson said Blackburn and Blackpool were the only committees in Lancashire now using the triplicate form of prescription, nearly all the other committees having adopted the single form. Councillor W. H. Grimshaw (chemist) said the Pharmaceutical Committee were meeting to consider this matter. He was of opinion that the duplicate form of prescription would be accepted by them. If there was a strong feeling in favour of the single form, he would place their views before the Pharmaceutical Society. The Clerk reported that 21,495 prescriptions were dispensed during May, at a cost of £774 11s. 7d. The value of the ingredient drugs was £364 11s. 7d. and the dispensing fees £410. The average cost per script was 8.6d.

Bath.—Fears that additional supervisory arrangements in respect of prescribing would be likely prejudicially to affect the interests of insured persons were expressed at a meeting of the Insurance Committee on July 31. The clerk (Mr. T. Wills) explained that the Ministry of Health had issued instructions that reports of individual doctors, whose prescriptions were above a certain datum line, should be submitted to them. That datum line was 2s. 6d. per prescription. The Ministry was tightening up the whole of the cost of drugs considerably. The cost in the whole of England was excessive, and the West of England was considered to be one of the "black spots." Bath figures were among the highest in the West. During 1923, 85,844 prescriptions were dispensed in Bath, which was 3,200 in excess of any previous year. The total cost was £3,128 16s. 10d. The average cost per prescription was 9d. The sum of £16 6s. 6d. was paid for insulin.

Burnley.—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee a letter was received from the Pharmaceutical Committee, complaining of the lateness in paying chemists' accounts. The clerk said the reason was the tremendous increase in the number of prescriptions given by the medical men. The number of prescriptions given in the area for the last three months of 1922 was 370,000, for the last three months of 1923 the total number was 428,000, and for the first three months of 1924 figures had increased to 545,000; for the first four months of 1924, from January to the end of April, the number was 717,000. This increase was putting very heavy pressure on the pricing bureau, and was chiefly responsible for the delay in paying the chemists' accounts. Dr. Gardner said many insured persons were getting into the habit of coming into the surgeries and simply saying, "I want a bottle, doctor." He said it is a repetition here of what was found in Germany before the war. The experience of Germany under the Insurance Act was that the prescriptions had increased enormously. The chairman said that at the recent Medical Association Conference at Bradford the doctors were congratulating one another on the big reduction in the number of prescriptions. The clerk said the figures he had given did not relate to Burnley alone, but to the whole of the committees in the area, including Blackpool, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Oldham, and Westmorland. The chairman did not see that they could go any further in the matter. As certain medical practitioners have been using a rubber stamp for prescriptions instead

of signing them the Ministry of Health has written the Committee pointing out that this is contrary to regulations.

Derby.—During the quarter ended March 31 there were 62,694 prescriptions issued to 43,282 insured persons. The average ingredient price was 4.4d. per prescription, and the average dispensing fee 4.5d.

Devon.—At the quarterly meeting of the Insurance Committee, held recently, the Finance Subcommittee reported having received the annual report of the South-Western Joint Pricing Committee. The number of scripts received from chemists was as follows:—

	1923	1922
Whole area	2,031,316	2,035,854
Devon	257,194	265,805
Prescriptions ascertained on the above:—		
Whole area	2,511,626	2,463,696
Devon	331,854	338,962

Amount of chemists' accounts as certified:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Whole area ..	91,930	13	6	94,718	13	10
Devon ..	12,590	11	4	13,423	14	5

Total cost of pricing prescriptions worked out as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Whole area ..	2,838	14	3	3,053	8	5
Devon's proportion	379	1	4	418	17	8

The net cost of pricing prescriptions had again fallen, the cost per 1,000 for 1923 being 23s. 2d., against 24s. 11d. the preceding year. The use of insulin had greatly increased, the total for last year for the South-Western area being £462 7s. 2d., and for Devon £33 4s. 8d. The Retail Pharmacists' Union had examined about 10 per cent. of the scripts, as in previous years. The percentage of error on balance disclosed was 0.038, compared with 0.058 for 1922. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee had considered correspondence with reference to a complaint submitted by an Insurance chemist to the effect that an Insurance practitioner had recommended insured persons to take their prescriptions to a particular chemist. The Insurance practitioner is to be informed that this practice is undesirable, and should be discontinued.

Dorchester.—A meeting of the Dorset Pharmaceutical Committee was held on July 17, attended by Mr. J. A. Haynes (chairman), Messrs. Aitken (Parkstone), Addis (Wimborne), Evans (Weymouth), Lewis (Poole), Spicer (Dorchester), and the secretary, Mr. Cartledge. The draft scheme for testing of dispensing was approved. It was decided to ask the Insurance Committee to obtain more prompt payment of chemists' accounts. In view of the possible introduction of the single prescription form in the area, it was unanimously decided to press for the retention of the triplicate form. Checking bureau reports were approved.

Essex.—At the quarterly meeting of the Insurance Committee, held on July 29, the Finance Subcommittee reported the payment of £8,970 11s. 1d. on account of drugs supplied by chemists. The following data refer to the first quarter of each year:—

	No. of prescriptions	No. of patients	Total cost £ s. d.	Ingrd. prices d.	Dispensed in fee d.	Per insured person
1924..	291,645	227,648	10,833 13 11	4 36	4 56	11 42
1923..	226,555	226,556	8,805 12 3	4 16	4 56	8 48

During the quarter ended March 31 the cost of insulin supplied to 19 insured persons amounted to £135 15s. 5½d. Since insulin was first allowed in June 1923 to the end of April the total cost of the drug has been £482 0s. 11d. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee also reported that they had considered the supplying of medicines, etc., on Early Closing Day. In their opinion the arrangements made in certain districts were adequate. In others the chemists have been requested to display a notice intimating the time they are open for the dispensing of medicines. In Leyton the District Council have been asked to rescind that part of the Closing Order relating to the opening of chemists' shops for the supply of medical and surgical appliances for a period after the normal closing

hour. The arrangements made in other districts were not considered adequate, and the Subcommittee had asked the Pharmaceutical Committee to endeavour to improve the pharmaceutical service. The Pharmaceutical Committee had under consideration pharmaceutical service in the following districts, viz.: Buckhurst Hill, Burnham-on-Crouch, Chelmsford, Dunmow, Frinton, Halstead, Harlow, Harwich, Ilford, Ingatestone, Laindon, Ongar, Rochford, Romford, Seven Kings, Shoeburyness, South Benfleet, Southminster, Stanford-le-Hope, Waltham Abbey, Walthamstow, Wanstead Wood. There were five additions to the number of panel chemists and two withdrawals.

Essex.—During the first quarter of the year 291,645 prescriptions were dispensed at a total cost of £10,833 13s. 11d., the average cost per insured person being 11.42d. In 1923 for the same period the prescriptions numbered 220,349, with an average cost of 8.48d. The cost of insulin supplied to nineteen insured persons during the quarter was £135 15s. 5½d.

Isle of Wight.—At a meeting of the Isle of Wight Insurance Committee, on July 18, payment of £1,174 13s. 9d. to chemists was sanctioned. During the quarter 30,619 prescriptions were dispensed at an average cost of 9.5d. per prescription, the total of £1,211 8s. 1d. being made up of £580 15s. 3d. dispensing fees and £630 12s. 10d. ingredient prices.

Lancashire.—A meeting of the Area No. 4 Pricing Bureau was held at Preston recently, Alderman J. Blomley, J.P., presiding. The Secretary reported that during the quarter ended March 31 there was an increase in the prescriptions priced of 116,752 compared with 1923, and 175,201 compared with 1922. Commenting on the increase, the Chairman said it applied to the whole country, for some mysterious reason. No one seemed able exactly to account for the advance, but the Ministry of Health is inquiring into the cause. There was a discussion on the new form of prescription submitted by the Ministry of Health for adoption. Mr. J. R. Dearnley (Preston) thought there should be greater space for the doctor's signature, but the Chairman replied that there was as much room as there had ever been for this purpose. After discussion, it was decided to ascertain if a little more space could be provided by the deletion of printed matter, which served no useful purpose. Mr. Henry Whittaker (Blackburn) inquired how many constituent committees had triplicate forms in use? The Chairman said, of the ten districts embraced by the Bureau, Blackburn and Blackpool alone still retained the triplicate method. Mr. W. Bateson said Blackpool had decided to adopt the single form of prescription, and Mr. Whittaker said the Blackburn Pharmaceutical Committee had had the question under consideration. The Blackburn Panel Committee recommended the duplicate form, though the Insurance Committee were favourable to the single form.—Statistical data prepared by the Lancashire Pricing Bureau No. 4 shows that the total prescriptions dealt with from the ten constituent authorities during the quarter ended March 3 numbered 545,382, the total cost being £20,004 (£9,627 8s. 11d. for ingredients and £10,376 11s. 1d. for dispensing fees). The average total cost per prescription was 8.81d. (4.24d. for ingredients and 4.57d. for dispensing fees). The highest average was in Westmorland—9.42d.—and the lowest at Blackpool—7.98d. The average total cost for other Committees were:—Preston, 9.25d., Oldham 9.14d., Rochdale 9.10d., Burnley 8.71d., Bolton 8.63d., Bury 8.61d., Blackburn 8.58d., and Barrow 8.15d.

Leamington.—The Warwickshire Pharmaceutical Committee met recently, Mr. Hutton (chairman) presiding. The secretary reported that the new group F Formulary is to be revised; the committee deprecated any further change in the Formulary. A draft scheme dealing with the testing of medicines was submitted by the R.P.U. for consideration. The committee have already adopted a scheme with the Insurance Committee on somewhat similar lines. It was decided to discontinue private testing for the time being. As the Ministry of Health has decided that Fehling's Solution cannot be supplied at the

cost of the Insurance Committee, the secretary was instructed to request the Insurance Committee to convey to chemists the decision of the Ministry, also to request that the payment of the monthly accounts for dispensing should be expedited.

Lincolnshire.—At a meeting of the Holland (Lincs.) Insurance Committee on July 21 it was reported that a panel chemist had failed to keep open his premises at hours specified in a scheme adopted by the committee. The committee found that the chemist was guilty of a breach of contract, and it was decided to reprimand him.

Liverpool.—A Liverpool chemist has been warned by the Insurance Committee to exercise greater care in future in supplying materials to panel patients. The chemist was alleged to have supplied shop-soiled lint; to have failed to supply bandages in a prescription until they were specially sent for; failed to supply the correct amount of lint as stated in a prescription; and to have supplied a package of lint on which it was alleged the weight mark had been tampered with.

London.—The annual report of the Pharmaceutical Committee was issued recently, in which is given a list of the committee holding office until June 30, 1925. Dispensing statistics include a detailed account of figures for 1923. During the year 1923, the prescriptions dispensed totalled 6,132,356, with an average cost of 3.55d. for ingredients and 4.50d. for dispensing fee. Among the other information given is: reminders concerning the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations, the London Pharmacopoeia, etc. The monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on July 24 at the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, Mr. De La Rue (chairman) presiding. The Finance Subcommittee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to £185,674 9s. 7d. Among these was a payment to chemists for the medical year 1924 of £2,167 8s. The accounts were passed. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported that they had received a letter from the Ministry of Health pointing out that the cost of printing and publishing a formulary does not appear to form a proper charge on the administration fund of an Insurance Committee. The object of the formulary was chiefly, if not wholly, to assist practitioners in prescribing, and, if so, the question of its adoption was primarily a matter for the consideration of the Panel Committee, and that its cost would be more properly charged to the funds available for the expenses and administration of that committee. The Panel Committee had since inquired, having regard to the ruling of the Ministry, whether the Insurance Committee still wished to co-operate with the Panel Committee and the Pharmaceutical Committee in the preparation of the revised edition. They thought that the Insurance Committee should continue to co-operate with the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees in the matter, and recommended accordingly. Mr. Rockliffe, in moving that the matter be referred back, thought that the adoption of the recommendation might in some way make the Insurance Committee responsible for the publication. He was also dubious as to how such a publication would operate in the interests of the insured persons to have prescriptions ready made, instead of a practitioner being put on his mettle to prescribe the most efficacious remedy. He said nothing against the publication of the work, but he would rather keep the Insurance Committee out of the responsibility for its publication. Dr. Pring, who seconded the amendment, said that the work would be of no use except to save the time of the practitioner, and agreed with Mr. Rockliffe that the committee ought to disassociate themselves with its publication. The amendment was carried. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee also reported that they had considered the representations made by the Pharmaceutical Committee with reference to the dispensing of a firm of chemists, and had referred the matter to the Pharmaceutical Insurance Subcommittee for investigation.

Middlesex.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on July 28 the Finance and General Purposes Committee recommended the payment of the following on account of the Drug Fund:—To chemists, April accounts,

£4,386 5s. 8d.; to practitioners for dispensing to patients, second quarter (capitation drugs), £230 9s.; to chemists, May accounts, £4,150 8s. 3d.; to practitioners for emergency drugs, £3 17s. 3d. The accounts were passed. It was reported that there are 314 chemists on the panel. There had been one resignation and two admissions to the panel since the May meeting.

N.E. Midland Pricing Bureau.—The report and accounts of the North-East Midland Prescription Pricing Bureau, Sheffield, for the year ended December 31, 1923, which have recently been issued, contain the following information: The total number of Insurance prescriptions dealt with during the year was 2,484,576, an increase of 218,420 over 1922, the increase being general throughout each area. Insulin, introduced in May 1923, appeared on 655 prescriptions, the value being £1,058 8s. 1d. The margin of alleged error as determined by the Retail Pharmacists' Union was 0.022 per cent. The cost of pricing prescriptions during the year was £1 0s. 2½d. per 1,000. For 1924 the estimated net expenditure is £2,559 0s. 7d., and the number of prescriptions 2,487,000, equal to a cost of £1 0s. 7d. per 1,000. In 1921 and 1922 the cost was £1 8s. 11d. and £1 4s. 8d. respectively. The average ingredient price was 3.3d., the highest being 4.7d. in Derby and 4.2d. in (Lindsey) Lincolnshire; the lowest were Barnsley and Sheffield, with 2.8d. each. The average dispensing fee was 4.5d., Rotherham being the lowest with 4.3d., and several areas with 4.6d., the highest figure.

Portsmouth.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, recently, it was reported that two chemists had joined the panel. There was one resignation. Payments to chemists amounting to £749 1s. 4d. in respect of 17,751 scripts during April were confirmed, and a schedule was received showing an expenditure of £5 12s. on insulin during the first quarter of 1924.—Payments to the local chemists amounting to £684 13s. 11d. for May were approved at the meeting on July 31. The clerk (Mr. H. C. Sawyer) reported that the Scottish Board of Health had decided that Fehling's solution used in connection with insulin treatment should form a charge on the drug fund. Such a charge, however, was not passed by the South-Eastern Pricing Committee. The Committee were of opinion that since the article was an essential to diagnosis, the doctor should be enabled to order it when the patient was required to use it as part of his domiciliary treatment. The clerk was therefore directed to correspond with the department upon the matter.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on August 6, at which it was stated that the Ministry of Health has pointed out that after making full allowance for all known avoidable causes, including the use of certain expensive remedies and variations in amount and character of prevalent sickness, there remained a substantial margin of increase in prescribing at present unexplained. Comparisons are made of industrial boroughs, seaside boroughs, rural counties, industrial counties, and small boroughs. Sheffield as an industrial borough is quoted as being next to the lowest in the cost per head per annum for drugs, medicines and appliances—namely, 1s. 8½d., being 1s. 5d. per head less than the highest in the section. The Ministry also gives the frequency as 2.7 for each insured person, Sheffield being fifth on the list. The chemists' accounts for July were £1,818 2s. 5d. Two chemists were added to the panel list.

Smethwick.—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee it was reported that a firm of chemists who had closed their premises without giving adequate notice had been fined £2 by the Ministry of Health. The following statistics were received from the Pricing Bureau:—

Prescriptions for quarter ended March 31 ..	42,858
Cost of ingredients	£595 2s. 10d.
Cost of dispensing fees	£815 6s. 3d.
Av. cost of ingredients per prescription ..	3.3d.
Av. cost of dispensing fees per prescription ..	4.6d.
Av. cost per insured person on doctors' lists ..	11.5d.
Av. No. of prescriptions per insured person ..	1.46

Payments to chemists in April amounted to £377 1s. 4d., in May to £367 7s. 1d. The amount recommended for payment in June is £292 7s.

Southampton.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, recently, a resolution of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee was adopted, recommending:—"That the Committee make representations to the Minister of Health that, owing to the failure of a practitioner to comply with the terms of service, the sum of £50 be deducted from the amount payable to the practitioner concerned."

Warwickshire.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, held at Leamington on July 25, the clerk reported that twenty-eight tests had been made, of which nineteen proved correct and six came within the 10 per cent. margin of error. The remaining three were submitted to the Committee. Case 1 related to the use of a 6-oz. instead of an 8-oz. bottle. The respondent's explanation was considered, and it was decided to take no further action, later tests of the same chemist having proved satisfactory. The chemist was cautioned. Case 2: 11.4 per cent. excess of potassium iodide. The dispensing was traced to a *locum* while the proprietor was ill, and it was decided to take no further action. In both cases the proprietor was present at the hearing. Case 3: 23 per cent. excess of magnesium sulphate and 40 per cent. excess dilute sulphuric acid. It was resolved to report the case to the Minister of Health, there having been previous complaints. The analyst reported that when peppermint water was ordered he occasionally found the oil floating on the surface of the liquid. A sample was inspected by the Committee; and the clerk was instructed to write to the dispenser for explanation.

Wolverhampton.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held on July 28. The Chairman (Mr. F. J. Gibson, J.P.) feelingly referred to the death of Mr. Warner. The following officers were elected: *Chairman*, Mr. F. J. Gibson, J.P.; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. M. P. Warner; *Secretary*, Mr. J. H. Coleman. The annual report and statement of accounts were adopted and ordered to be circulated to the Panel chemists.

SCOTLAND

Dundee.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on July 16, the condition of the drug fund of the Dundee Burgh Insurance Committee was discussed. The Clerk (Mr. David Duncan) stated that the drug fund was in a rather alarming condition. The amount credited to the Committee in respect of the fund for the current year was considerably less than for 1923. The cost of drugs supplied during the first four months of this year amounted to £3,378, and for the corresponding period last year it was only £2,521. For the remaining eight months of 1923 the cost was £4,573, making a total cost for the year of £7,094. He had no knowledge of what the cost would be for the remaining eight months of this year, but, assuming that it was the same as the corresponding months of last year, the total cost for 1924 would be £7,951. There was, he said, a deficit for 1923 of £508, which was met out of the sum of £1,136 in the Committee's hands, being accumulated balance from preceding periods. Assuming that the cost during the last eight months of this year was £4,573, the Committee would require to draw upon the central drug fund to the extent of £2,441. It had been noted that this increase in the cost of drugs over various areas in Scotland had taken place fairly steadily since the doctors ceased to have any monetary interest in the fund, and it was alleged that there was not the same care exercised since they ceased to be possible participators. Whether that was true or not was a matter of opinion. The Clerk said it was not improbable that the Scottish Board of Health would take an early opportunity of directing the attention of the Committee to the question of the drug fund. Twenty-six doctors were over the average cost per person for the whole area, and thirty-three were below the average. The Committee approved of the Clerk's suggestion.

Trade Report

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, August 7.

THE Mincing Lane markets opened on Tuesday after the holiday, but thin attendances have been the rule in all sections. Among crude drugs, new crop cascara sagrada for shipment is now steady at last week's advance; balsam tolu continues very scarce on the spot, and the American market is still advancing. Senega is steady and selling more freely than is usual at this period. American peppermint oil is firm and scarce on spot; no new crop is on offer yet. Menthol was in better demand previous to the holiday, and prices are 2s. 6d. per lb. higher. Cocoa butter was dearer at the Amsterdam auction. Higher prices are asked for nux vomica to arrive. Mazagan canary seed has been sold at a slight advance, and again higher prices are asked for new crop coriander seed on spot. Fennel seed has slightly eased. In the fixed oil section, castor shows a further all-round advance; linseed is also dearer, and turpentine inclined to harden; cottonseed is slightly easier. Conditions in the market for pharmaceutical chemicals remain unchanged, business having been of little importance over the holidays, and prices remain as they were. Vanillin and resorcin are irregular. Sulphonal is easier, and phenazone is inclined to harden. Among industrial chemicals the general tone is steady, with business limited, owing to holiday influences. There have been no price changes of importance in this section.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Canary seed (Mazagan)	Lemon oil (c.i.f.)	Bergamot oil	Emetine salts
Castor oil	Menthol	Cajuput oil	Mandarin oil
Cocoa butter (Amst. auction)	Mercury	Citric acid	Orange oil
Linseed oil	Turpentine	Cottonseed oil	(W.L.)
Nux vomica (c.i.f.)		Guaiaacil	Spike oil (Sp.)
		carbonate	Wood oil
Pepper		Patchouli oil	(Hankow)
Rubber		Sulphonal	

Cablegram

NEW YORK, August 6.—Business is quiet. Peppermint oil in tins has advanced to \$4.10 per lb., and taraxacum to 40c. per lb. Balsam tolu is dearer at \$1.90, and mercury has advanced to \$72.50 per flask. Curaçao aloes is cheaper at 9c., and mandrake root has declined to 14c. Balsam Canada has advanced to \$12.00 per U.S. gallon. Refined camphor is cheaper at 83c. per lb. for slabs.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	July 30	August 6
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	11.51—11.51½	11.55—11.55½
Berlin	M to £	20.43	18.40—18.45 bilns*	18.75—18.85 bilns*
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	96.90—97.00	89½—89½
Calcutta	Per rup.	24d.	17½d.—17½d.	17½d.—17½d.
Christiania	Kr. to £	18.159	32.36—32.40	32.35—32.40
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	860—875	830—850
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	254—257	255—256
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	101½—101½	101½—101½
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	22½d.—22½d.	22½d.—22½d.
Lisbon	Escu.	53½d.	1½d.—1½d.	1½d.—1½d.
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.22½	33.00—33.02	33.16—33.18
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.41—4.41½	4.45½—4.46
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.39½—4.40½	4.45½—4.45½
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	87.85—87.90	82.35—82.45
Singapore	Per dol.	—	27½d.—28½d.	27½d.—28½d.
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	23.75—23.77	23.63—23.66
Vienna	Kr. to £	24.02	311,000—314,000	315,000—317,000

* Nominal.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ANTIMONY.—Business has continued very slow, and buyers are looking for further concessions, although there is not a great deal actually offering on the spot, the nearest value being £40 per ton. Terms for forward shipments are rather nominal at about £32 c.i.f. English regulus ranges well upward of £44 10s., according to percentage of purity. Antimony ores are neglected with sellers wanting about 3s. 9d. per unit for 60 per cent. sulphide. Crude is quoted at £27 per ton on the spot.

ARAROA.—Sales have been made at 4s. per lb. c.i.f. to come forward. Seven cases have arrived via Antwerp.

BISMUTH.—The influx of supplies from the main sources of production has certainly been fully equal to the current demand. It is reported that certain Bolivian mines have decided to restrict their operations. The price of the "ring" continues at 10s. per lb.

CADMIUM.—Metal has been very steady with a fair demand, current terms varying from about 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is quite inactive with spot sellers of Japanese slabs at 2s. 11d. per lb., and August-September shipment is also 2s. 11d. c.i.f.

CARAWAY SEED.—Several shipments of new crop Dutch have arrived, and 48s. per cwt. will buy.

CASCARA SAGRADA is steady, near shipment of new crop offering at from 72s. 6d. to 75s. per cwt., and September-December at 75s. to 80s. per cwt. c.i.f. Three-year-old bark is almost cleared on the spot, and holders may ask more for the remaining lots than 170s. per cwt., the price ruling during the past few weeks. New bark will shortly be obtainable on the spot; the price mentioned is round about 90s. An arrival of 737 bags has taken place from Tacoma to London.

CLOVES have been quiet, with spot sellers of Zanzibar at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb. as to quality. For October-December shipment sellers quote 10½d. per lb. c.i.f. For the week ended August 2 the landings in London were nil and the deliveries 1,061 bales, leaving a stock of 25,026 bales, against 14,196 bales in 1923 and 2,953 bales in 1922. The landings so far this year have been 37,264, against 25,998 in 1923, and the deliveries 31,615, against 13,831 last year.

COCOA BUTTER.—At the Amsterdam auction, held on August 5, Van Houten's "A" quality sold at 64.69 cents per half-kilo., against 62.13c. last month; "B" sold at 52.67c., against 54.82c.; and Blooker's at 55.30c., against 54.42c.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on August 5 that the firmer tendency recently reported has passed away, and finest non-freezing steam-refined quality is nominal at about 90s. per barrel c.i.f. London.

IPECACUANHA.—The "Port Melbourne" has brought 36 bales from Monte Video.

MAGNESIUM.—Offers from the Continent being very limited, home producers are doing the bulk of the business at steady rates ranging from 3s. 3d. to 4s. per lb., while magnesium powder may be called 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb.

MENTHOL has undergone a sudden change, following an improved demand, and is about 2s. 6d. per lb. better. Sales of Kobayashi-Suzuki were made at 44s. 6d. per lb., rising to 46s., at which there are buyers, but sellers ask 47s. 6d. spot. For near shipment 46s. c.i.f. is quoted.

MERCURY.—The tone has been somewhat harder, chiefly because of a fair amount of inquiries for export. A moderate quantity is stated to have been taken here for shipment to the United States, and a little further business has been done for the Far Eastern markets, chiefly Hongkong. The fact that the first-hand terms quoted on Continental account are considerably above London parity is perforce causing foreign buyers to resort to London dealers. Business has been done at from £13 2s. 6d. to £13 5s. per bottle, and it is suggested that this figure might be shaded for a good line.

NUX VOMICA.—Much higher quotations are current for shipment, the prices mentioned being 15s. to 15s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for Madras. Spot sales have been made recently at considerably within these figures.

OPIMUM.—Judging from a Smyrna advice of July 29, the opium market has undergone a complete change during the past fortnight. All who are interested expected a crop of 5,000 cases, and with such a good outturn it was rightly believed that prices would fall considerably. Some shippers, in expectation of the decline, sold for forward delivery as low as 16s. to 17s. per lb. for 12 per cent. morphine. Prices, instead of declining, however, speedily advanced when the news was confirmed of heavy damage by rain to the crop, and it is now doubtful if 3,000 cases will be reached. Buyers in the growing districts are paying from 2,500 to 3,000 piastres per oke, which at the present exchange is 21s. to 25s. per lb. So far only ten cases of new opium have arrived on the market, whereas last year at same period over 200 cases came down. The slightest demand from consumers, it is expected, will further enhance prices.

PEPPER.—Black Singapore has advanced to 5d. per lb. on the spot, and for shipment the sales include October-December at 4½d. per lb. c.i.f. Fair Tellicherry is 5½d., and Alleppy 4½d. spot. White Muntok has sellers at 8½d. spot, and on c.i.f. terms August-October has been done at 8½d., and October-December at 8½d. to 8½d.

RUBBER has again rapidly advanced, showing a further increase of ½d. per lb. since our last. This increase is chiefly due to a healthier feeling all round, combined with a fair amount of buying orders, both from American and Continental consumers. Although home manufacturers still display a certain amount of cautiousness in buying, there is no doubt that the whole position of the market has been changed. The position in Singapore is even firmer than the home market, and although setbacks will no doubt take place during the next few weeks, the general feeling is that prices will later on be much higher. America, the largest buyer, has supported the market very strongly during the past few days, and the considerable improvement in sterling has been an important factor in influencing their purchases. The statistical position is practically unchanged, deliveries having exceeded arrivals by 121 tons last week. London stock now stands at 51,829 tons. Quotations: Wednesday (5 p.m.): No. 1 standard crêpe and ribbed smoked sheet, spot and August 1s. 1d., September 1s. 1½d., October-December 1s. 1½d., January-March 1s. 1½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—The seed market remains about the same as last week with prices as follows:—**ANISE:** Spanish is quoted at 75s., and Russian at from 61s. to 65s. per cwt. **CANARY SEED:** Mazagan is firm and business has been done at 29s. per cwt. on the spot; sellers are now asking 30s. c.i.f. Spanish of good quality on the spot is quoted at 35s. **CUMIN SEED:** Malta 105s. per cwt., Morocco 97s. 6d. on spot; to arrive, Maltese is 95s. c.i.f. **CORIANDER SEED** of new crop is offered at 27s. on the spot. **DILL SEED,** 20s. to 21s. per cwt. **FENNEL SEED,** Indian 37s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt. **FENUGREEK SEED,** Morocco 23s., and Spanish 18s. **HEMP SEED,** 17s. 6d. per cwt. **MOROCCO LINSEED** has sellers at 23s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. **MUSTARD SEED (English),** 36s. to 38s. per cwt.

SENEGA is in fair demand, and new crop is quoted steadily at 2s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot is from 3s. to 3s. 1d. per lb.

SHELLAC.—The market has been quiet throughout, usual standard T1N orange closing at from 262s. 6d. to 265s. per cwt. on the spot; fine second orange is 340s., and superfine 380s.; AC cakey, 260s.; and GAL, 265s. Futures are higher, with sales of October at 257s. 6d. to 260s. per cwt.

Essential Oils

BUSINESS is quiet this week and price changes are relatively unimportant. Lemon oil to arrive is slightly firmer, but bergamot, orange and mandarin show an easier tendency. Cajuput is quiet and a trifle easier. Spanish spike has been selling well at lower rates. Patchouli oil is cheaper.

ANISE (STAR).—There is a fair inquiry for "Red Ship," and some sellers have refused a bid of 2s. 3d. per lb.

From 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb. is generally quoted, with c.i.f. to arrive at from 2s. to 2s. 1d.

BERGAMOT is easier to come forward, 16s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. being quoted for 37 to 38 l.a. On the spot there are sellers at from 16s. 9d. to 17s.

BOIS DE ROSE (FEMELLE) is selling in small lots at 20s. per lb. For quantity this can still be shaded.

CAJUPUT.—Spot is quiet and easier, with offers at 3s. per lb.

CASSIA on the spot is firm at 7s. 6d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a., which is reported paid. The price quoted for shipment is 7s. 6d. c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf in large drums on the spot is 5½d. per oz. and 6d. in cases.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is nominal at 3s. 4½d. per lb.; the price quoted for shipment after declining to 3s. has improved to from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. Java is quiet, but firm on the spot at 5s. 4½d.

The following are the exports from Ceylon during the period January 1 to June 26, 1924, compared with the corresponding period last year:—

	1923 lb.	1924 lb.		1923 lb.	1924 lb.
United Kingdom	123,251	194,988	New South Wales	1,870	5,773
France ..	20,894	31,626	U.S.A. ..	427,427	327,528
Germany ..	10,329	37,718	Africa ..	5,190	4,580
Italy ..	1,176	15,019	India ..	11,503	14,800
Spain ..	—	1,950	Japan ..	90	6,766
Holland ..	5,438	4,391	China ..	—	4,481
Victoria ..	3,601	4,647			
			Total all Countries	617,875	659,773

CLOVE.—B.P. English distilled is unchanged at from 7s. to 7s. 6d. per lb., as to seller.

EUCALYPTUS on the spot is quiet and unchanged at about 2s. per lb. for 70 to 75 cineol. An arrival of 200 cases has taken place.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is firm on the spot, with holders quoting at from 35s. to 36s. per lb. Algerian is obtainable at about this figure.

LAVENDER.—The first parcel of new crop French oil has just arrived in London; prices have not yet been fixed. Small lots of old crop, 38 to 40 per cent., are quoted at 30s. per lb.

LEMON is dearer to come forward, up to 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. being quoted for some brands. On the spot, sales have been made below 3s.

MANDARIN has declined in value, old crop oil offering at 24s. to 25s. per lb. The price quoted to arrive is 22s. 6d. c.i.f. for new crop oil.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki is firm at 13s. 6d. to 14s. per lb. on the spot. For shipment 13s. c.i.f. is quoted.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is quiet, with sellers on the spot at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb. West Indian sweet has been reduced on the spot, and sales have been made at 8s. per lb. in quantity. Higher quotations are made for small lots.

PATCHOULI.—Usual quality Penang oil is cheaper on the spot at from 16s. to 16s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is very firm and scarce on the spot, with business at from 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. per lb. Several sales for prompt shipment from New York have been made at 18s. 6d. c.i.f., with 19s. c.i.f. asked. There are as yet no offers of new crop, and nothing definite can yet be said regarding the outturn. Naturally, with the rise of cereals in the States, peppermint growers are hoping to maintain prices in the neighbourhood of \$4.00 per lb. Since writing the above our N.Y. cable quotes \$4.10 per lb.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan is unchanged, with sellers on the spot at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb.

SPIKE.—Spanish has been in active demand on the spot with fair sales at the lower rates of 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. in 10-cwt. drums. Smaller lots are quoted up to 4s. 6d.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

CONDITIONS are about the same in this market; over the holidays business has been of no importance. The tone on spot keeps steady, with Continental markets keeping firm. There is little change in price to notify.

ACETANILIDE on spot does not meet with much demand. Dealers' prices range from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity.

AMIDOPYRIN shows no change on the week, with dealers quoting at about 14s. 3d. per lb.; business small.

APOMORPHINE is quoted at 39s. 6d. per oz. for hydrochloride crystal.

ASPIRIN.—There has been a fair business done with good brands obtaining up to 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. for quantities.

BARBITONE continues to be quoted at about 15s. to 15s. 6d. per lb. on a slow spot market.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) is steady and in occasional small demand; quoted at about 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is of little interest; quoted at about 5s. 6d. per lb.

BETANAPHTHOL keeps up to former rates of about 3s. 6d. per lb. for resublimed on spot.

BROMIDES.—There is little new information to report here. Supplies coming forward are quoted at high rates, and inquiry is still good. Ammonium, fully 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, about 10½d. per lb.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, fully 11d. per lb.

CAFFEINE.—Dutch makers quote the pure alkaloid at 10s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. London.

CALCIUM LACTATE has been moving off quite well, and prices are very steady at about 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE holds firm on spot and tends to advance still higher. Duty-paid crystals on spot are about 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb.

CITRIC ACID.—Spot offers are plentiful, while the demand is reported as slow and below normal. The tone of the market is not good. Quoted prices are far from firm at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for B.P. cryst.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is unchanged as quoted at 2s. 6d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE shows no life; dealers quote at about 6s. 3d. per lb.

EMETINE SALTS.—Makers have slightly reduced their prices, quoting the alkaloid at 3s. 6d. per gram; hydrobromide, 1s. 9d.; hydrochloride, 1s. 10d. per gram; per-iodide, 50s. per oz.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is rather weaker at about 11s. 9d. to 12s. per lb., and the market remains dull.

HEXAMINE.—Spot supplies, which appear to be plentiful, are slow of sale, with dealers quoting at about 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE keeps well up to former rates of about 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., but inquiry has not been quite so active.

LACTIC ACID shows no change on the week, with the market steady at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. for B.P.

METHYL SALICYLATE remains unsteady and rather weak. Supplies are available from merchants at about 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., according to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL is seldom called for; dealers' prices are still at about 25s. per lb.

MORPHINE.—Makers' list prices for August are, so far, unaltered. Alkaloid is 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per oz., and hydrochloride powder 14s. to 14s. 9d. per oz., according to quantity; crystals 3d. per oz. more.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE varies on spot from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. Sales at the higher price would be difficult in quantities.

PARALDEHYDE continues to find some business, and prices are steady at about 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

PHENACETIN.—Inquiry continues here and sales have been fairly good. Dealers' prices are well held at from 6s. to 6s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

PHENAZONE has been quiet of late, but prices are unchanged at about 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN has been flat for some time, and dealers' quoted prices, close up to 6s. 6d. per lb., are weak.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—The demand is still in evidence and dealers' prices are steady at 7½d. to 8d. per lb., in drums. Competition is keen, and even lower prices than the foregoing are mentioned.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is lifeless, with the price nominal at 6s. per lb.

RESORCIN is irregular, with a tendency to weaken on spot at about 5s. 9d. per lb.

SACCHARIN (550) is steady and unlikely to alter for some time; 62s. 9d. to 65s. per lb., duty paid, according to quantity, is quoted.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) seems difficult to move off in good quantities, and the market has been unsteady for some time. Offers are from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., according to quantity.

SODIUM BENZOATE shows no change, with spot supplies quoted at about 2s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE seems of no interest to buyers; quoted at about 17s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—The state of this market shows little or no change. While business has been limited, the tone is fairly steady, with dealers quoting 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. for B.P. crystals and about 2s. 3d. for powder.

SULPHONAL is easier at 15s. 6d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. leviss keeps to its old rate of 2s. 11d. per lb. on spot.

TARTARIC ACID.—With the end of the season in sight this market is not at all firm, and spot holders, who are quoting at about 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for B.P. crystals, would possibly accept something less for good business; business of late has been on the small side.

THEOBROMINE.—Makers quote the pure alkaloid at 9s. 6d.; theobromine sodium salicylate at 6s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. London.

THYMOL.—There is no alteration to record from last week. Most business is confined to material afloat, and prices obtained run from 17s. to 17s. 6d. per lb., and slightly less for big lots. It would be difficult to find any on the spot at 19s.

VANILLIN.—Prices vary a good deal. One recognised source keep their prices up to 24s. 9d. to 25s. per lb., while in some quarters a good order would possibly be accepted at about 24s. 3d. per lb.

Among the arrivals of chemicals which have paid Key Industry Duty are the following: Antipyrine, £104; argyrol, £467; benzoic acid, £233; cocaine hydrochlor., £472; coumarin, £351; ethyl oxal acetate, £121; guaiacol carbonate, £80; phenacetin, £283; nickel hydroxide, £601; sodium salicylate powder, £198; thymol, £361; unenumerated chemicals, £1,602.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, August 6.

VERY little alteration in the spot position for heavy chemicals is recorded this week, and the general tone holds steady, although business in most items has been limited owing to the holidays.

ACETIC ACID, which has fallen in value during the past few weeks, is still slow, and dealers find it difficult to obtain quoted rates. 80 per cent. technical, about £43; 80 per cent. pure, about £44 per ton, in barrels; 98 per cent. glacial, about £69 per ton, in glass demijohns, ex wharf, London.

ACETONE.—Spot prices as quoted at about £100 per ton, in drums, are far from firm, and most holders would accept less for good business.

ALUM shows no change, with the market dull; dealers offer lump in casks at about £10 per ton.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) has been selling fairly well, with dealers obtaining their quoted rates of 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., in loaded cylinders, for small lots.

ARSENIC.—There is as yet no sign of a revival of interest either on home or American account, while reports from America are still pessimistic as to future possibilities, due to the contention that the time has now passed for the demand being susceptible of experiencing any improvement in connection with the cotton crop, which is said to be rather free from the "boll weevil." White Cornish powder delivered London ranges from about £45 10s. to £46 a ton.

BARIUM CHLORIDE has been inquired for now and again and prices are steady at about £14 per ton for 98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals.

BLEACHING POWDER on spot is quoted at £9 15s. to £10 per ton, but c.i.f. offers for shipment from the Continent are well under these rates.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There is continued lack of general demand and with very keen competition makers' terms are kept down, notwithstanding the further sharp advance in rough bar copper. Certain makers who until recently were asking over £25 f.o.b. for casks, less 5 per cent., have lately adjusted their terms at around £24 10s., but business could doubtless be done at a little under that figure.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains rather dull, and dealers are finding but little good business. Their prices are still 84s. to 85s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for ton lots of B.P. powder.

EPSOM SALT on spot is offering at about £5 per ton for commercial, in bags, with only occasional inquiry.

FORMALDEHYDE remains flat, and prices as quoted are difficult to obtain. Dealers offer 40 per cent. volume at about £54 per ton, London.

GLAUBER'S SALT has been called for with the price steady at about £3 15s. per ton, in single bags.

LEAD ACETATE is steady for spot parcels and shipment prices are firm: brown, about £44 10s. to £45; white, £45 10s. to £46 per ton.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Importers' prices, which advanced last week, hold at these higher rates, but the market is quiet. Red lead and litharge, about £42 10s. per ton; white lead, dry, about £43 10s.; ground, in oil, about £45 10s. per ton, c.i.f. London.

LITHOPONE is very steady on spot and fair business continues; 30 per cent. Continental red seal is about £22 to £22 10s. per ton.

OXALIC ACID remains dull, with little inquiry on a weak market at about 4½d. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC on spot has been selling in small lots, with 88 to 92 per cent. solid, in drums, at about £30 per ton.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is now steady, and spot supplies have been moving off a little better: 90 to 92 per cent., about £23 per ton; 96 to 98 per cent., about £24 10s. per ton.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE in small lots on spot is quoted at 3d. per lb., ex store. Shipment prices for forward delivery are a shade less.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is a firm market, with dealers quoting commercial quality at about 7d. to 7½d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE seems to drag on the market, with dealers offering British and Continental make at about 7½d. to 7½d. per lb. for yellow.

SALTCAKE has been inquired for and is quoted steadily at £3 10s. per ton, f.o.b. in quantities.

SAL AMMONIAC is very steady and has been fairly active on spot: dog-tooth crystals, £44 to £44 10s.; medium, about £42; fine white crystals, about £27 per ton.

SODIUM ACETATE is steady, with spot supplies quoted at about £24 per ton.

SODIUM CHLORATE is mentioned by dealers for shipment from the Continent at about 2½d. per lb., c.i.f. in quantities.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Pca crystals have been in fair demand, with dealers quoting steadily at about £14 to £14 5s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial quality, £9 10s. to £9 15s. per ton, in casks.

SODIUM NITRATE.—The market is, as stated last week, quite neglected, with quoted prices nominal: 96 per cent., £13 5s.; refined, £13 12s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. London. Liverpool prices about 2s. 6d. per ton more.

SODIUM NITRITE is steady and in occasional demand, selling in London at about £26 to £26 10s. per ton for 100 per cent.

SODIUM PRUSSATE shows no improvement in demand. Dealers offer British and Continental make at about 4½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to quantity.

SODIUM SULPHIDE.—Very few inquiries have been received and prices are unchanged: 60 to 62 per cent., solid, £14; ditto, broken, about £15 per ton, in drums.

SULPHUR.—The tone is steady at recent rates, with a fair demand. It is reported that there was some increase in the Japanese output for last year, which amounted to fully 35,000 tons.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—The conditions of this market show little change on the week. Prices quoted are about the same, with business distinctly quiet in the majority of lines.

ANILINE OIL.—British makers quote at about 7½d. to 9d. per lb., naked, ex works, but any sales would be at lower figures. ANILINE SALT is unchanged on quotation at 7½d. to 8½d. per lb., naked, ex works, but at these figures the market is weak. BETANAPHTHOL is steady but quiet as quoted at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

TOLUOL.—Pure 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; 90's, about 1s. 5½d. per gallon. Business is very quiet here. XYLOL.—Pure, 3s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon; quoted rates level on the week with market dull. CREOSOTE OIL keeps up at about 6½d. to 6½d., ex works, and about 7d. per gallon f.o.b. for quantities, but business is poor.

CARBOLIC ACID.—There is still no improvement in demand for crystals, with the price unsteady in the region of 6½d. to 6½d. per lb., f.o.b., in large-bulk packing. Crude 60's is unchanged at about 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon, naked, at works. CRESYLIC ACID is well maintained, with moderate inquiry on the market. 97 to 99 per cent., about 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per gallon, according to quantity.

NAPHTHALENE has been showing a little more interest, with dealers' prices about £16 10s. to £17 per ton for flakes. PYRIDINE, which has been falling in value sharply of late, is still neglected and unsteady at about 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. per gallon. HEXAMETHYLENE is seldom called for: dealers quote at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. per gallon. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL continues to be offered by dealers at about £30 per ton, in drums, ex wharf, London; business slow and small. PITCH.—The spot position shows no change and no business. The quotation is nominal at 55s. to 57s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast. Inquiry continues for next season.

Fixed Oils, etc.

LINSEED OIL has advanced and closes active. Turpentine is also firmer. Castor oil continues to move to higher rates. Acid and coconut oils are firm at full rates; other items are about the same, with business fairly satisfactory. ACID OILS.—Prices are fully maintained on a firm market: coconut and palm kernel, 41s. 6d.; groundnut, 37s. 6d.; soya, about 35s. 6d., all spot. CASTOR.—Prices continue to advance here and the market stands firm: pharmaceutical, 76s.; first pressings, 71s.; second pressings, 69s., all spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT.—Prices quoted have moved up and the market closes firm: deodorised, on spot, 51s.; Ceylon, 45s. 6d., c.i.f.; Cochin, about 59s., c.i.f. COTTON.—The market is rather irregular and prices somewhat easier: deodorised, about 51s.; common edible, about 49s.; soap-making, about 46s. 6d.; crude, about 44s., all spot. GROUNDNUT is firm at higher rates: deodorised, spot, 55s.; crude Oriental, 48s. 6d., c.i.f. PALM KERNEL.—Last week's prices continue, with the market steady: deodorised, 50s. 6d.; crude, 44s. 6d., all spot. PALM holds firm, with prices fully maintained and business active: Lagos, 39s. 6d.; softs, 39s. 6d.; mediums, 39s. 6d.; hards, 39s. 3d.; bleached, about 42s., all spot. RAPE continues steady with values unchanged: refined, 51s. 6d.; crude, about 48s. 6d., all spot, in barrels. SOYA is rather firmer this week: deodorised, 52s.; crude, about 43s. 6d., all spot. LINSEED (RAW, NAKED).—Since the reopening of the market after the holidays business has been active at dearer rates for all positions: on spot, 42s. 6d.; August, 41s. 4½d.; Sept.-Dec., 41s. 1½d.; Jan.-April, 40s. 3d. Hull: On spot, 41s. 9d.; Aug., 41s. 4½d.; September-December, 40s. 9d.; January-April, 40s. TURPENTINE.—In spite of the holiday feeling the tone of the market has kept very steady, sellers being somewhat reserved, although the increased dollar rate of sterling has favoured some cheapening of c.i.f. for shipment. American cable advices were irregular and rather confusing. Pending further landings, and although the London deliveries were somewhat smaller, amounting for last week to 1,639 barrels, the warehouse stocks were again reduced to 8,943 barrels of American spirit. The "Camillo," with about 9,000 barrels, has actually arrived, and further quantities are expected. Distant deliveries have remained at a premium of about 3s. per cwt. over spot delivery. The London market closed on Wednesday at 64s. 9d. spot, September-December at 66s. 6d., and January-April 68s. 6d. per cwt. WOOD.—Hankow, in barrels, has cheapened to about 75s. per cwt. on the spot. The wood oil market in Hankow is rather dull (June 28). Present price is as low as Tls. 19 a picul. The total export from January to May last year was over 190,000 tons, whereas the total export for this year during the same period was around 98,000 tons. As a result of a fire in Hankow, 750 tons of wood oil were destroyed. The price at Wanhsten is Tls. 15, which has induced the farmers in Szechwan province to withhold the nuts, as it costs them Tls. 18 to produce one picul.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS.—There is practically no change to report; business has been quiet over the holidays. Lubricating oils are unchanged on a dull market. BENZOL.—British makers and dealers continue to quote at level prices. Crude 65's, 10½d. to 1s.; standard motor, about 1s. 6d.; pure, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. F.o.b. prices, including free drums, about 6d. per gallon more. FUEL OIL.—950 gravity, £4 7s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £5 7s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. Market remains quiet, but is steady. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE.—The wax market keeps steady, but business is not brisk: 3½d. to 5½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is offering c.i.f. U.K. ports at about 25s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS remain flat; prices unchanged: 90 to 160, about 1s. 3d.; heavy, 90 to 190, about 1s. 2d. per gallon. PARAFFIN OILS.—There is no change here; market firm: American standard white, 1s. 1d.; water white, 1s. 2d. per gallon, barrels free. Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d., ex tank; buyers' barrels filled free, 7½d. to 10½d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. PETROLEUM JELLIES.—Last week's cheaper prices continue to govern a steady but dull market: white to snow white, £64 to £69; amber and yellow, £25 to £28; red vet, about £22; dark stiff green, about £19 per ton, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS.—This market is steadier after the recent reductions in price: Special No. 1, £40; No. 1, £35; No. 3 half-white, £27; No. 4 half-white, £19 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. LUBRICATING OILS.—Spot values are quoted at level rates with the market quiet. Shipment conditions are also unchanged. On spot, pales, £14 to £27; reds, £15 to £28; dark cylinders, £17 10s. to £37; filtered cylinders, £23 15s. to £43 per ton, ex wharf, London, less 2½ per cent. SOLUBLE OIL, £29 per ton, net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL is firm as quoted at £19 15s. per ton, ex wharf, London, less 2½ per cent.

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS, TALLOW, ETC.—Australian tallow shows a further hardening on spot this week. South American products are also dearer on a firm market. Fish oils remain dull. BONE GREASE.—Matters have improved and the market closes firm: pale water, 37s. 3d.; brown water, 36s. 3d.; benzine, 35s., all spot. NEAT'S FOOT OIL is steady for shipment as quoted at about 4s. 10d. per gallon, c.i.f. LARD OILS.—Quoted rates are unaltered, with the market steady but rather quiet: American E.W.S., 1 per cent., 72s.; English pale oil, from 56s. to 62s. per cwt., London. FISH OILS.—Business is still slow and prices are about the same: Coast cod, 31s. 6d.; brown whale, 30s.; dark whale, 28s., all spot; Japanese, in cases, 28s. 6d., c.i.f. TALLOW (AUSTRALIAN).—Prices are fully maintained here and some grades show a further advance of 3d. to 6d. The tone is firm and market active. On spot, fine mutton, up to 46s. 6d.; sweet beef, fully 45s. 6d.; good mixed, 44s.; inferiors, about 39s. 6d. SOUTH AMERICAN TALLOW.—Shipment prices have advanced 6d., and close firm: first beefs, 45s. 6d.; second beefs, 41s. 6d., all c.i.f. OLEO OIL is firm for shipment as quoted at 81s. 3d., c.i.f. OLEO STEARIN holds at last week's higher rates on a firm market. South American No. 1, 62s. 9d.; No. 2, 60s., c.i.f. PREMIER JUS.—Further advances are recorded. South American extra beef is up as high as 59s.; Australian mutton, 46s.; South American mutton, 46s., all c.i.f.

Java Cinchona and Quinine Exports

EXPORTS of cinchona and quinine from Java and Madura during the first four months of the present year show an appreciable increase compared with the figures for the same period of the past year. From January 1 to April 30, 1924, 2,437 tons of cinchona bark and 69 tons of quinine were exported, the amount for the corresponding period of 1923 being 1,813 and 65 tons respectively. In the following table the exports of quinine during January-April, 1924, are classified:—

British India	...	...	...	...	5,802 kilos
China	...	...	...	...	5,247 "
Holland	...	...	...	...	47,646 "
Japan	...	...	...	...	6,526 "
Singapore	...	...	...	...	1,583 "

Glycerin in France

ACCORDING to a recent American Consular report, a leading soap manufacturer estimates the annual output in France as 10,000 metric tons, but the 1923 quantity was below this amount. The war caused a decrease in both the export and import of glycerin, particularly the import. A comparison of pre-war and post-war figures is given below:—

—	1913	1921	1922	*1923
IMPORTS	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Great Britain	114	15	—	—
Netherlands	166	10	—	—
All countries	474	54	†165	†320
EXPORTS				
Great Britain	1,419	919	—	—
Netherlands	1,318	303	—	—
United States	3,370	335	—	—
All countries	7,610	2,672	‡3,298	‡4,708

* First 11 months.

† Gross weight. Countries of origin not available.

‡ Gross weight. Countries of destination not available.

It is estimated that the annual consumption of glycerin in France during 1921, 1922, and 1923 averaged 7,100 metric tons. There are no official statistics concerning the production of glycerin in France.

Otto of Rose Report

REPORTING on the position of rose oil in 1924, Bontcheff & Kidoff, Kazanlik, state that the rose trees have not suffered during the past winter and have developed normally, promising a good crop. Distillation was begun during damp, rainy weather, which is very suitable for this operation, but after a week a period of excessive heat, lasting ten days, set in, causing the flowers to expand too rapidly. This factor has influenced the yield and the crop is likely to resemble that of last year. The following table shows the production of pure rose oil during the past twelve years:—

	Kilo.		Kilo.		Kilo.
1910	3,125	1917	2,550	1921	1,200
1914	4,105	1918	1,950	1922	1,200
1915	3,730	1919	1,560	1923	1,000
1916	2,600	1920	1,300	1924	1,000

In consequence of the low yield the price of rose flowers advanced to 6 levas last year, and to 8 levas this year;

further, in consequence of the small stocks available in Bulgaria and also abroad, the price of rose oil is likely, according to this firm's report, to be higher than last year. (See also *C. & D.*, July 19, p. 106.)

Sudan Gum Acacia

IN the course of a series of articles by a special correspondent of the "Times," who is touring the Sudan, it is stated that "Gum is, of course, the principal product of Kordofan, which, with its neighbours, Darfur and the Nuba Mountains, produces the fine quality known as gum arabic. Last year, which was an abnormal one owing to excellent rains, the two first-named provinces produced between them 16,000 tons out of a total of 22,000 tons exported from the Sudan. The normal export is more in the neighbourhood of 15,000 tons. The Sudan, which already supplies a large percentage of the world's consumption of gum arabic, could certainly meet a considerable increase in the demand if the industry were properly developed. Strange as it may sound, seeing that the industry is such an old one, we know very little of the phenomena controlling the production of gum. All that is known is, first, that after land has been impoverished by cropping with cereal crops and has been abandoned, gum trees begin to appear; secondly, that gum is produced only as the result of infection of the tree by a bacillus; thirdly, that gum can only be drawn when the rains are over and the trees have shed all their leaves. The Government, conscious that everything depends upon proper control, has been carrying out active research and experimental work. It has organised an experimental gum garden, where it has succeeded in producing fine trees from seed, and it is now endeavouring to persuade the natives to go in for artificial regeneration instead of relying, as they do, entirely on 'Rabbona' (Allah) sending up gum shoots after they have abandoned cereal cultivation owing to the impoverishment of the soil. But as to the production of the best gum, that is still a process that remains the secret of nature."

Mysore Sandalwood Oil

THE sandalwood oil industry in India has been of very recent growth and is principally confined to the State of Mysore, which has extensive sandalwood forests within its boundaries, writes Trade Commissioner James E. Miller, of Bangalore. While the neighbouring districts of Coimbatore and Coorg are also noted for a fair share of sandalwood production, Mysore has all the advantages incidental to the manufacture of the oil, being supplied with cheap electric power and having sandalwood forests located therein. The output of sandalwood from these three districts in 1916 amounted to 3,000 tons per annum, of which 750 tons were consumed locally and 250 tons in other parts of India. The principal consumer was Germany, which purchased nearly three-fourths of the exports from India, totalling about 2,000 tons. Mysore's share of production amounted to nearly 2,500 tons, leaving Coimbatore and Coorg supplying about 500 tons. During the war, when Germany was cut off from the rest of the world, the Mysore Government was earning no revenue from sandalwood exports. In 1916, therefore, two factories for manufacturing the oil were started in the State, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore City, and operation on full scale commenced in 1917. These two establishments are reported to be the largest sandalwood oil producers in the world, with a total annual output of 200,000 pounds of oil. The director of one stated that this output could be increased still further, and that the State is now in a position to meet the world's demands for sandalwood oil. The Mysore Government started export trade with America in 1919, and until 1922 was doing a fair business, but in 1923 the turnover did not reach the previous year's level, some of the American importers having purchased sandalwood direct to be distilled in America, in preference to Mysore oil. The fall in Mysore exports of oil to the United States was locally attributed to the raising of the import tariff in America from 20 to 25 per cent. Sandalwood yielding 120 lb. of oil per ton costs 1,400 to 1,500 rupees (1 rupee = \$0.3063 at current exchange) per ton cut. Clearing and freight charges from the State forest to New York are estimated at 150 rupees per ton. The cost to the American distiller, therefore, is about 14 rupees per lb. of oil. On the other hand, Mysore factories are selling their oil to wholesale dealers at 23s. per lb., c.i.f. New York. Duty at 25 per cent. is levied on this, with the result that the wholesale price of oil in New York approaches \$7 per lb. Sandalwood oil in New York during April was quoted at \$6.90 to \$7.15 per lb. The director of the Bangalore Sandalwood Oil Factory complained that the American consumer is being taxed for the benefit of the small distiller.—New York "Drug and Chemical Markets."



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Mitcham Chamomile Oil

SIR,—In their report on herb crops, in your issue of August 2, Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., state that they have not yet met any farmers who are growing chamomiles in the Mitcham district. On our Banstead Farm, which comes within the area they mention, we have at present several acres of this plant under cultivation, and we have found the oil to be of exceptionally good quality. Owing, however, to the very limited acreage under cultivation in England, the price of this oil is high. Nevertheless, there is a steady demand for genuine Mitcham chamomile oil.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN JAKSON & CO. (MITCHAM ROAD, 1921), LTD.
West Croydon.

What is Lysol?

SIR,—Your correspondent "Lysolite" (*C. & D.*, August 2, p. 209), appears to resent the fact that a lysol which does not come within the Poisons and Pharmacy Act is being sold by oil shops and stores at a lower price than the full-strength lysol can be sold by chemists. In the *C. & D.* for August 2 (in which issue "Lysolite's" letter appears) there is an advertisement for guaranteed full-strength lysol, 4-oz. size, at 4s. per dozen. I respectfully suggest that at this price chemists can successfully compete with the oil shops and stores, and, while offering a superior article, will make a high percentage of profit for themselves.—Yours faithfully,

J. E. GALLOWAY,
for P. H. Galloway, Ltd.

London, S.E.17.

The Conference and Army Service

SIR,—The discussion on pharmaceutical service in the Army at the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Bath (*C. & D.*, July 26, p. 144) has to a small extent been quoted in the daily papers, the examples of war experiences of qualified men doing menial work while anybody did the dispensing being noted; but the British public are not at all interested in anything which does not concern their own personal comfort at the moment. There was a tremendous outcry about the breakdown in Mesopotamia at the time; but who gives the matter a thought now, except those people who were bereaved of their relatives in consequence? It will need much more publicity than has been given to the matter at present to get any action, and I think that such action would be more successfully engineered from within than without, if the Council only had the influence to start things working.—Faithfully yours,

ARMITAS (23/7).

SIR,—Another Conference is over, and what is to be said of it? On the chairman's address, after all that has been written, it would be an impertinence to remark, though Mr. Edmund White would not be Mr. Edmund White if there were not something provocative in his utterances. The President of the Society has now a high reputation as an orator to live up to, for his speeches, both at the opening session and at the banquet, were quite out of the ordinary, both in matter and delivery. Socially the Conference was an emphatic success. Bath, both municipally and pharmaceutically, did the honours regally. But what of the business—the Science Section, the discussions at the various sessions? Of the former, from a purely retail pharmacist point of view, it is difficult to speak with restraint. Of the twenty-three papers communicated, how many could the average practising retail pharmacist say were within his reach? Possibly three, and the remainder were hardly of academic interest even. Indeed, had he

been able to understand them they would have affected him not at all. This despite the fact that numerically the retail pharmacist far outnumbers the purely scientific or laboratory chemist who seems to have "cornered the market" at these assemblies. The discussions were of moderate interest. Mr. Rowsell's paper did at least provoke discussion, while the speakers on the subject, "Articles of Pupilage," said some very shrewd things, evidently reminiscent of their own apprenticeship days. With retail pharmacy as it is to-day, however, what is the practising pharmacist, with the best intentions in the world, to teach his apprentice—processes of the B.P., when practically every galenical is bought from the wholesaler? What, then? He can but teach him the very rudiments of the business, such as weights and measures, general accuracy, cleanliness and legibility in writing. If only he would teach his apprentice to write legibly. Mr. Peter McEwan once said that "good handwriting was only a matter of care and habit." That's all! The discussion on "pharmaceutical service in the Army," which was contributed to by so many ex-Service men, was very practical and lively; but it revealed the utter lack of contact with realities which seems to characterise most trades or professions when they come up against the Army Council. As it is perfectly obvious that what follows will be utterly at variance with the opinion of the pharmaceutical craft as evidenced by recent contributions to the pharmaceutical Press, and as these criticisms are purely an expression of the writer's own standpoint, I propose to drop the impersonal note with the expression of the pious hope that the personal pronoun will not too much obtrude. The experiences of the ex-Service pharmacist make interesting, sometimes amusing, sometimes tragic, reading. No one, I suppose, would dare accuse any of these men of sublime egotism; but what is it when they fain would put up their puny qualification as "knights of the pestle" to the consideration of those who very rightly regarded the ability to turn out a bottle of medicine, a box of pills, or a dozen suppositories, even if finished *secundem artem*, as of less than no importance when compared with the inconceivably grave crisis which threatened the nation and the Empire? To endeavour to put the pharmaceutical qualification as in anything like the same category as the medical or dental degrees is hypocrisy, and pharmacists know it. There is absolutely no comparison. Nursing is perhaps more on all fours with pharmacy, and even nurses were only given the consideration usually reserved for officers because of their sex. A nurse, be it noted, never got a D.S.O. or M.C., only a D.C.M. or M.M.—a ranker's decorations. That, of course, deals with the late war and the admittedly inept way in which the Army Council handled pharmacists, even when they were in the R.A.M.C. The discussion at the Conference gave so many details that it would be vain repetition for me to recount them here. But what if some men, less worthy than ourselves, got commissions, preferment and high honour while we had to endure ignominy and insult? They have their reward, and surely we have ours. Did we not do our best? I was treated abominably in the Army; but I finished eventually with a belated combatant commission, obtained after tremendous effort from a R.A.M.C. colonel who valued my pharmaceutical services—a belated commission, and a "severe reprimand" gained, and richly deserved, as a sergeant for insolence to an officer! I would like to ask one question of these ex-Service pharmacists based on their experience in the late war. What proportion of practising pharmacists do they imagine could be given commissioned rank and fully occupied pharmaceutically? Is it pretended that in another war a commissioned pharmacist could be utilised in other units than base hospitals and base or advanced depôts of medical stores? And how many would such units absorb? What excuse is there even for a *sergeant-dispenser* in, say, a field ambulance or even a casualty clearing station? In the ambulance in which I joined up a master plumber was *sergeant-dispenser*, followed by a railway carter. They had distinct limitations, I grant you; but I still main-

tain, even with my own bias towards pharmacy for pharmacists, that a pharmacist as a pharmacist, in a field ambulance or a casualty clearing station, is not worth sergeant's pay. I know of what I write. I have had experience in both these types of units. Of the value of pharmacists in base hospitals and base dépôts of medical stores I cannot say, for I have never served in them; but I repeat my first question, and ask what proportion of practising pharmacists could be absorbed into commissioned rank purely for pharmaceutical work? The establishment of a peace-time pharmaceutical service staffed with pharmacist officers may be an ideal of the Pharmaceutical Society, but I cannot see its realisation. One of the bitterest things implied during the discussion at the Conference was that, socially, commissioned rank was too much for the average pharmacist, warrant rank being nearer the mark. I fear I have not so high an opinion of the average warrant officer of the regular Army. In my experience he was a thoroughly competent man, resourceful, ready of speech, even if his speech were on occasion somewhat forceful—bound hand and foot by military routine and red tape. But his social physique was not robust. The outstanding characteristic of many I met was an unchallenged ability to drink all the beer their companions would pay for, coupled with a range of stories which left nothing to the imagination. The social part of the business, however, matters not at all. My last officers' mess was compact of aristocrats, schoolmasters, ranker-officers, ex-policemen—all sorts and conditions; and there was no incongruity. The last point I wish to leave with all who have followed me so far is this: Let it not be forgotten that to press for recognition by commissioned rank of pharmaceutical ability is tantamount to becoming what the French call an *embusqué*, an ugly word with an ugly meaning. If pharmacists want commissioned rank so badly, let them become combatants. There will be little difficulty, and the loss of their pharmaceutical training to the Army will be hardly missed.—I am, etc.,

A LOOKER-ON (29/7).

Druggists in Rural Ireland

SIR,—At first sight it would look as if druggists in Ireland had complete control of the distribution of patent medicines, drugs, oils, chemicals, druggists' sundries, and the other numerous items which comprise the stock-in-trade of the druggist. The following facts will enlighten those who are most concerned as to how false a basis this belief rests upon. The rural district where I live is typical of similar districts throughout Ireland where I have been in business. Every single shop, whether it is a public-house, grocer, ironmonger, carpenter, mason, or blacksmith, stocks and sells every item in the drug trade which is essential, or supposed to be essential, to the health and comfort of his customers. These he will sell at lower prices than the chemist, as to him they are only a side line which helps him to enlarge the monthly account of each of his customers, and make an extra profit for himself. Fixed prices are no concern of his; fixed profits for the druggist only make him smile. He consoles himself with the thought that he can get all the medicine he requires for himself or his family at wholesale prices, and at the same time make more profit out of his customers. Within a seven-mile radius of this medical hall, where I try to make a living, there are over sixty shops carrying a mixed stock, and the greater proportion of that stock is made up of patent medicines, patent foods, and druggists' sundries of every description. Each shopkeeper has his own circle of friends who deal with him for their daily needs, and no amount of letters after a chemist's name will make this or that grocer's customers believe that Kruschen salts bought over the grocer's counter is not as good as Kruschen salts bought over a chemist's counter. Again, that customer has the advantage in buying from the grocer of paying only 1s. 7d. or 1s. 8d., where with the chemist he has to pay 1s. 9d. Likewise with California Syrup of Figs, Sloan's Liniment, tr. iodi fort., liquid cascara, castor oil. Even the doctor's prescription is no longer the chemist's sup-

port. It is now taken to the family grocer, and if it happens to be Kepler's malt and cod-liver oil the chemist is minus his shilling profit, or Benger's Food, or Angier's Emulsion, peroxide of hydrogen, medicinal paraffin, Antiphlogistine, or Thermogene. The only script he can be sure of now is one containing liq. strych. or liq. arsenicalis. The chemist or druggist is simply there to do the work that the grocer's shelves have failed to do; no matter how serious the trouble is, he is expected to perform a miracle when the family grocer has failed, and to perform that miracle for the sum of 2s. 6d. or less. On the rare occasions when he gets a doctor's prescription written in the good old style, instead of making him glad it has the other effect on him, when he thinks that he would require so many thousand more of them to pay for the tinctures and infusions he has getting stale on his shelves. He is very lucky if he turns his stock of packed goods over twice a year and his drugs once every five years. Some of his stock he never turns at all until he turns it into the rubbish heap. . . . There is only one remedy to all these evils—that the chemist must go into the grocery, hardware, furniture, drapery, boot trade, and all the other trades as well, and cut prices and establish a connection through the family account system with the best customers in his district. To do this he will want some capital. There is only one way to make other tradesmen leave your trade or profession alone, and that is to hit them where they will feel it, and that is their bank balance. That remedy I am afraid will be an impracticable one, and I would be glad if the readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in Ireland or Great Britain would be able to suggest a real remedy.

Sincerely yours,
F. J. MOLYNEUX, R.D.

The Profit Squeeze

SIR,—There are several points regarding the remarks made at the annual meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association which emphasise some of the criticisms in my last letter, which was written before the meeting took place. If Mr. Read, speaking on behalf of the Association, has no patience with colourable imitations, can he guarantee that proprietors, for the future, will not be accepted as subscribers? His remark about trade morality is opportune, so for the future the retailer must only be charged according to the P.A.T.A. prices. Referring to direct dealing, I suppose Mr. Read appreciates the fact that by the same the retailer can benefit by advertising matter which cannot be obtained through the wholesaler. The latter is himself to blame for that, for in many cases a visit paid to a wholesale house will show expensive matter simply wasted. Mr. Marns rightly states that the point of contact between the manufacturer and the public is the retailer. Note well that point, in view of Mr. Read's remarks about direct dealing. Mr. Marns also states that the retailer should be paid for his work on behalf of the Association. True; then why ask for the retailer's subscription? He then advises the retailers to make a firm stand on the 25 per cent. basis, but Mr. Birks says that, although desirable, it is not always possible to maintain that figure. Is it, or is it not, possible? Mr. Page Woodcock also holds the view that it is not possible. The Association should have had a private rehearsal before the meeting was held. Sir William Glyn-Jones is quite right; no section of the P.A.T.A. can dominate the other, but, to go a step further, as constituted at present, the three sections have to work together often to the detriment of their courage of convictions. The strength of any chain is only equal to that of the weakest link; therefore, if the P.A.T.A. is to remain the success that is claimed, they must see that the rules and regulations are strictly enforced. The danger of success is that of thinking that matters cannot be improved.—Yours faithfully,

C. DENBY DAY (2/8).

SIR,—Mr. "C. Denby Day's" suggestion in his letter (C. & D., August 2, p. 203) that membership of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association should be confined to proprietors of patents only would, if adopted, deliver

us into the hands of the Philistines. The proprietors in such a case would be the sole arbiters of the policy of the P.A.T.A., and it is only following the usual course of events to surmise that the retailers' profits would grow small by degrees and beautifully less. We can all of us remember proprietaries which, when first introduced, have been offered to retailers at terms which showed a decent profit; and as soon as the demand was assured, the "free list" was promptly suspended, and the wholesale price jumped up. Sooner or later it is obvious that we shall see some Government action taken with regard to proprietary medicines, from the point of view of advertising matter; and this action will probably include some regulation enforcing the publication of the formula on the label, when some of the coloured water varieties will suffer a severe slump in sales. Then, perhaps, we shall see better terms offered to retailers in order to ensure their co-operation, which at present is very often looked on with contempt.—Yours truly,

RETUSELLA (5/8).

The Late G. F. H. Bartlett

SIR,—I am sorry to see the death recorded of Mr. G. F. H. Bartlett. Forty-nine years ago I fell in with him at Corbyn's, New Bond Street, London, W., where he acted as bookkeeper and clerk. The morning's post always brought us a batch of scripts and repeats, which I dispensed and Bartlett "did the rest." He was for a time at the Holborn branch in a similar capacity; probably these were the days of John Moss and his assistant, Mr. Naylor. I have often thought of him in connection with the old days, for the reason that he worked and studied hard with, I believe, not much encouragement; and I rather envied him his grit and determination. Although not one of us in the sense of being a qualified man, he must have had some knowledge of the trade. He used to come in as relief now and then to copy prescriptions and write labels. An added—if silent—bond of sympathy was his deafness at a later period. I have known pharmacists knocked "down and out," so to speak, through this calamity; but with characteristic pluck and resolution Bartlett would not allow himself to be entirely beaten—in fact, I believe, quite the contrary!—Yours, etc.,

J. P. (5/8).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Appreciations

Thank goodness it's Friday! I'm waiting for this week's *C. & D.*—J. W. H. (5/7).

The *C. & D.* is looked for on Friday mornings, and I am disappointed when I cannot or do not take it home with me to lunch.—A. H. C. (17/6).

Moth in Hives

Can anyone tell "W. H. C." (28/7) a remedy for wax moth in hives that can be used without injury to the bees?

Chamomile Tea as a Beverage

The chamomile, as "Xrayser II" points out, does not make a particularly pleasant-flavoured beverage, and yet on the Continent they drink chamomile tea. When travelling recently, the waiter at one hotel inquired whether I would take tea or coffee, and I asked him what sort of tea they provided; he replied that I could have either black tea or chamomile. It would have been an experiment, and perhaps an experience, to have sampled the chamomile variety.—*Matricaria* (15/7).

The Pharmaceutical Society's Library

It has struck me in reference to the question of the post of librarian to the Pharmaceutical Society that an abbreviated catalogue of the books available for reference would be very useful to many members who like myself occasionally require works for reference, and who are not in a position to call at the Square. Such a list

need not be an elaborate one, and it could be sold to members at a reasonable figure. It would enable one to turn up what books were included in the collection and send for them when required.—*Librum* (13/7)

The Druggist Who Forgot

In Gladwin's "Persian Moonshine" (1801) there is a story, probably very old, about a druggist to whom a learned man entrusted a thousand rupees and then went for a journey. On his return he went to reclaim the money, but the druggist had forgotten the transaction. The bystanders, believing the druggist was a man of integrity, accused the claimant of falsehood. So the learned man wrote his case on paper and took it to the king. The king said: "Go and seat yourself for three days before the druggist's shop, without speaking a word. On the fourth day I will pass that way, and make you a salaam, which you are to return without saying any more to me. When I am gone, demand your money from the druggist, and let me know what he says." The man seated himself, as the king directed, in front of the shop, and on the fourth day the king went that way in great state, and when he saw the learned man stopped his horse and made him a salaam, which the man returned. The king said: "Why, brother, you never come near me now, nor give me any account of your circumstances." The learned man made a bow, but did not speak. The druggist saw all this, and, after the king was gone, asked the learned man to recall the circumstances concerning the money, as they had slipped his memory. On the learned man repeating what he had before said, the druggist replied: "You are quite right; it all comes back to my memory." Then he promptly restored the thousand rupees and made many apologies.—A. W. (31/7).

Legal Queries

R. J. T. (30/7).—No legal status is conferred upon those who pass the examinations of the British Optical Association and Spectacle Makers' Company. Anyone can charge a fee for sight-testing without infringing any statute.

A. M. (29/7).—The Lord's Day Observance Act prohibits the sale of goods on Sundays unless these come within the definition of "works of necessity and charity." Articles required for illness are clearly within the exemption, but photographic goods hardly comply with the terms of the Act.

Query (3/8) paid a year's subscription for an American periodical in 1920. Although he did not renew the subscription, the paper has been sent to him ever since, and the proprietors are now claiming three years' subscriptions. Must he pay the amount? [In our view, by continuing to accept the periodical without giving notice to the proprietors that he no longer required it, "Query" has made himself liable to pay the three years' subscriptions.]

L. B. K. (30/7).—There is nothing governing the keeping and storage of poisons by chemists in the Dangerous Drugs Act or its regulations, but all drugs coming under that Act are within Part I of the Poisons Schedule and the regulations made under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, apply. These poisons are to be kept in one of three ways: (A) In a container, locked, capped, or tied, in a manner different from ordinary articles. (B) In a container "distinguishable by touch." (C) In a room or cupboard set apart for dangerous articles. Primary "dangerous" drugs are usually kept by method C, preparations as in B. There are regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Act governing the keeping of "dangerous" drugs in hospitals and institutions, which require them to be in a locked cupboard or when kept under a licence in a locked room apart. You are responsible for their safe custody, and so long as you comply with the regulations under Part I of the Poisons Schedule you are fulfilling the law.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

H. W. (2/7).—LIQUID FACE POWDER.—The following is a simple formula for this:—

Zinc oxide	...	...	54 parts
Bismuth oxychloride	...	...	54 parts
Glycerin	...	...	67 parts
Distilled floral water	...	...	807 parts

Rub down the zinc oxide and bismuth oxychloride with the glycerin and water and strain through fine muslin or linen.

Other ingredients often employed are powdered starch and zinc hydroxide (in place of zinc oxide).

H. & P. (3/7).—WATER PERFUMES.—By the use of terpeneless oils in a mixture of isopropyl alcohol and concentrated floral waters cheap liquid perfumes are produced. Gattefossé's "Formulaire de Cosmétique" contains recipes for non-alcoholic perfumes which would show the lines upon which these are made.

G. W. H. (4/7).—EARWIG PEST.—This is best attacked by trapping. Sliced apple or cabbage leaves attract the insects, which are then destroyed by boiling water. Some success may result from sprinkling sodium fluoride near the haunts of the insects, the corrosive effects of this chemical being fatal. Powdered caustic soda diluted with kieselguhr may be tried in place of the fluoride.

W. G. P. (5/7).—The estimation of the amount of slippery elm powder in a malted food is carried out by means of the microscope, but we cannot find that any work on the subject has been published. It would be necessary to study the subject afresh upon the line laid down in Greenish's "Anatomical Atlas of Vegetable Powders."

G. H. (7/7).—The salaries paid to freshly qualified juniors varies from 65s. to 75s. a week. Your experience is sufficiently long to enable you to get beyond the figure given, and if your salesmanship is of a good standard you ought to be able to obtain 80s. or 85s.

R. M. (7/7).—THE TREATMENT OF ALOPECIA AREATA.—This is given in detail in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." The baldness may be permanent. Stimulating applications such as you are employing encourage the growth of hair, but these need persevering with for many months.

A. P. M. (7/7).—DRYING BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.—The method of drying flowers so as to preserve their natural shape and colour is to immerse them in warm dry sand finely sifted and maintain the heat in a warm oven for some hours. The sand is then run off, and if the plant is not sufficiently dry the process is continued. The varnish sometimes used is an aqueous shellac varnish made with borax; the botanical specimens are dipped in this, shaken out, and allowed to dry.

Amicus (9/7).—(1) Theoretically there should be no difference in the use of hot or cold water in making potassium permanganate solution. It would be an interesting problem for you to settle by analysis. (2) We do not know of any colours sold as "colloidal."

Inquirer (12/7).—POISONOUS PLANTS IN GARDENS.—In a garden where quite young children play it would certainly be wise to remove both foxglove flowers and danebrog poppies. The first experiment that very young children make is to convey to their mouths anything that looks pretty enough to taste, and it is impossible to predict if they will swallow what they have taken in their mouths. All poppies of the opium poppy type contain morphine in a more or less degree, and the alkaloids of opium have a much more powerful effect on young children than on adults. The dulcamara, with its red berries, and those of the white and black bryony and of the garden nightshade, with its small berries like black currants, which often occurs as a garden weed, should all be kept out of a garden in which young children roam.

Arlonian (12/7).—COUGH MIXTURE.—The following ("P.F. 8") will answer your requirements:—

Glycerini	...	...	3v.
Oxy. scillæ	...	...	3v.
Syr. rhœados	...	...	3x.
Syr. tolit.	...	...	3v.
Vin. ipecac.	...	...	3ss.
Ac. phosph. dil.	...	...	3ss.
Syr. simpl.	...	ad	lb. ij.

Dose: 3j. in water every three or four hours.

W. M. T. (12/7).—WOOD BEETLE INFECTION.—The treatment of wood infested with boring beetles, as used in the roof of Westminster Hall, consists of a spray of:—

Tetrachlorethane	...	...	50 parts
Cedarwood oil	...	...	6 parts
Solvent soap	...	...	2 parts
Paraffin wax	...	...	2 parts
Trichlorethylene	...	...	40 parts

The operators need to wear gas masks when using this spray.

F. L. J. (14/7).—We are unable to supply details of rapid-drying paint used for toy balloons. We understood that the colours were obtained by using spirituous solutions of harmless aniline dyes, which would answer the requirement of rapid drying, but we do not know the method of applying, although it is probably dipping.

J. & I. (14/7).—BOOKS ON PERFUMES.—Poucher's "Perfumes and Cosmetics" (Chapman & Hall, 21s.) and Duvellé's "The Preparation of Perfumes and Cosmetics" (Scott, Greenwood, 21s.).

Soda (14/7) and *H. A. W.* (20/7).—BATH SALTS.—The tinting of bath salts of sodium carbonate (needle crystal form) is managed by spraying the salts with a spirituous solution of an aniline dye. The following are suggested colours: *Red*, roseine or magenta; *violet*, methyl blue; *yellow*, auramine; *green*, malachite green. The perfumes can be incorporated in the same solution if desired.

J. E. D. (14/7).—We cannot say what is intended by "black hoose powder" as an ingredient in making a fishing bait with Indian meal.

G. H. (15/7).—DISPENSING CHARGE.—The following is the retail price of the prescription, according to the *C. & D.* costing method:—

Tr. canthar.	...	...	...	3ss.	d.
Sp. rosmarini	...	...	...	3ss.	5.0
Ammon. carb.	...	...	...	3ss.	14.0
Glycerin.	...	...	...	3j.	0.5
Aq. rosæ	...	...	ad	3viij.	8.0
Container	...	...	...	...	2.5
Dispensing oncost	...	...	...	...	8.0

Charge 3s. 3d.

38.5d.

It should not be overlooked that there is no rebate on the spirit employed in making sp. rosmarini.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," August 15, 1874
Conference Papers

No small praise must be allotted to Mr. A. W. Gerrard for his remarks and practical demonstration of the mode of spreading official plasters. Varied opinions were elicited, Mr. Martindale, from his long experience in this branch of pharmacy, taking a prominent position in the discussion. Really good, useful hints were given, and the official plasters enumerated in the British Pharmacopœia were reviewed. Mr. Gerrard finished his observations with an exhibition of the manner in which lengths of *surgeons' plaster* were spread at University College Hospital. The apparatus is of the simplest kind, much like two deal chairs filled with hooks, and a huge blunt scraper, but the facility of execution was undeniable, and our private opinion is that the operator had not performed the experiment for the first time.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Aerated Water Bottles: Use for other Liquids.—The law as to the sale of such liquids as turpentine and linseed oil in aerated-water bottles embossed with the name of a manufacturer of such waters has never been very clearly laid down. In two reported cases (*C. & D.*, II, 1931, p. 706; I, 1912, p. 319) a Sheriff Court declined to regard the supply of paraffin oil and other substances with a marked odour in such bottles as an offence, the bottle in each case being taken to the shop by the customer; in the earlier of these cases the trader had been summoned under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. It is not part of a chemist's duty to determine, when a customer presents a bottle to him, whether or not that bottle is the customer's property. As a matter of courtesy, however, chemists naturally refrain from using aerated-water bottles for liquids having a marked odour or taste; and a more important consideration arises when the article asked for is one which may be toxic in given circumstances. An entirely different matter, it may be pointed out, is the filling of the products of one maker into the marked bottles of another maker: this has been held to be an offence, and the conviction was sustained by a higher Court. (*C. & D.*, II, 1910, p. 613.)

Aerated Water Essences Regulations.—The Commissioners of Customs and Excise do not object to wholesale or retail chemists compounding for sale without licence alcoholic flavouring essences containing spirits to be used by aerated-water manufacturers in making non-alcoholic drinks. But if the essences are used in making intoxicating drinks a compounder's licence is required. In the case of alcoholic wine essences no licence need be held if the percentage of vegetable acid (tartaric or citric) in the mixture is not less than the percentage of proof spirit in it. Otherwise the chemist must hold a compounder's licence to make the essence. The compounder's licence, where held, authorises sales in quantities of two gallons and upwards only.

Aerated Water Regulations.—All factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the manufacture of aerated water and the processes incidental thereto are subject to the following Regulations (S. R. & O., 1921, No. 1932) made by the Secretary of State under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901:—

(1) All machines for filling bottles or syphons shall be so constructed, placed or fenced, as to prevent as far as possible a fragment of a bursting bottle or syphon from striking any person employed in the works.

(2) The fittings of a filled syphon shall not be polished unless the syphon is held in a box or case so constructed as to prevent as far as possible the escape of fragments of a bursting syphon. Provided that this Regulation shall not apply in the case of syphons filled at a pressure of less than 150 lb. per square inch.

(3) There shall be provided and maintained in good condition for the use of all persons engaged in filling bottles or syphons (a) suitable face guards to protect the face, neck and throat, and (b) suitable gauntlets for both arms to protect the whole hand and arm. Provided that (i) this Regulation shall not apply where bottles are filled by means of an automatic machine so constructed that no fragment of a bursting bottle can escape, and (ii) where a machine is so constructed that only one arm of the bottler at work upon it is exposed to danger, a gauntlet need not be provided for the arm which is not exposed to danger.

(4) There shall be provided and maintained in good condition for the use of all persons engaged in corking, crowning, screwing, wiring, foiling, capsuling, sighting or labelling, and, on request by any person engaged in any other

process for the use of such person, (a) suitable face guards to protect the face, neck and throat, and (b) suitable gauntlets for both arms to protect the arm and at least half of the palm and the space between the thumb and forefinger.

(5) There shall be provided and maintained in good condition for the use of all persons employed in any process involving exposure to wet, waterproof aprons with bibs and waterproof boots or clogs. Provided that where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Factories that the conditions of work in any factory or workshop are such as to render the use of waterproof boots and clogs unnecessary he may by certificate in writing exempt the occupier of such factory or workshop from the part of this Regulation requiring the provision of waterproof boots or clogs; and he may at his discretion revoke such certificate.

(6) There shall be provided and maintained in readily accessible positions first-aid boxes or cupboards in the proportion of at least one to every hundred and fifty persons employed. [In addition to the standard first-aid boxes (*see* First-aid) a supply of impermeable waterproof plaster is required.]

(7) All persons engaged in any of the processes named in Regulations (3) and (4) shall, while at work in these processes, wear the face guards and gauntlets provided in pursuance of these Regulations.

(8) No person shall polish the fittings of a filled syphon unless it is held in a box or case constructed as required by Regulation 2, or unless the syphon has been filled at a pressure of less than 150 lb. per square inch.

(9) All persons employed in any process involving exposure to wet shall, while at work, wear the protective clothing provided in pursuance of Regulation 5.

Aerated Waters Tax.—*See* Table Waters Duty.

Aerated Waters Trade Wages.—Wages are varied from time to time by the respective trade boards. The following rates, which came into force on January 1, 1923 (*Aerated Waters Trade Board (E. & W.), Notice A (8)*), apply to all workers (*see Aerated Waters Trades Boards*) in England and Wales. The general minimum time-rate for adult workers per week of forty-eight hours to be 50s.; for female workers per week of forty-eight hours 26s. Wages for junior workers are graded according to age. The piece-work basis time-rate for male workers is 1s. 4½d. per hour, and for females 8½d. per hour. For all time worked on Sundays and statutory Bank Holidays the overtime rate shall be equivalent to twice the minimum rate otherwise applicable. For all time worked in excess of four and a half hours on a Saturday (or on the weekly short day substituted therefor) the overtime rate shall be equivalent to one and a half times the minimum rate otherwise applicable, notwithstanding that the total number of hours worked in the week may not exceed forty-eight. For all time worked in excess of forty-eight hours in any week the overtime rate shall be equivalent to time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and time-and-a-half thereafter. The following rates became effective in Scotland on June 1, 1922 (*Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland) A.S. (6)*). General minimum time-rate for male adult workers, 1s. 0½d. per hour; and for female workers of eighteen years of age and over 6½d. per hour. The rates for junior workers are graded according to age, and male and female workers in the Orkney and Shetland Islands receive in each case 1d. per hour less than the minimum time-rates. The normal number of hours of work in any week is forty-eight. For all time worked on Sundays and on generally recognised district holidays not exceeding six in number in any one year, the overtime rate shall be twice the minimum rate otherwise applicable. For all time worked in excess of forty-eight hours in any week the overtime rate shall be one and a half times the minimum rate otherwise applicable, except in so far as double time is payable. The rates in all cases must be paid clear of all deductions other than deductions under the National Insurance Act, 1911, as amended by any subsequent enactments, or deductions authorised by any Act to be made from wages in respect of contributions to any superannuation or other provident fund.

Ether.—*See* Ether.

Affidavit.—Sworn statement in documentary form made before a solicitor who has been appointed a Commissioner of Oaths, or a magistrate, a consul, or notary public. The term simply means that the one who has made it has

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

pledged his faith. The statements are made out as a personal declaration and signed by him. The Commissioner of Oaths is entitled to a fee of 2s., and any further documents 1s. 4d. for each. The stamp duty for an affidavit or statutory declaration is 2s. 6d., which is cancelled by the officer of the court when it is filed. It is a misdemeanour to swear falsely on oath, on conviction on indictment under the Perjury Act, 1911.

Agency.—An agency in which a person has authority to represent or act on behalf of another who is called his principal may arise either: (1) by express appointment by the principal, or (2) by implication of law from the conduct or situation of the parties—e.g., a married woman living with her husband, or (3) by subsequent ratification by a principal of acts done on his behalf, provided the act is not in its inception void—e.g., as unlawful. (*See Agent.*)

Agenda.—The programme of business to be transacted at a meeting.

Agent.—One who acts for another; who does the actual work as distinguished from the employer. Any person of sound mind may be appointed agent, even an infant. More than one person may be appointed co-agents, and in that case, unless appointed severally also, they must all act jointly in order to bind the principal. There is no special form for an express appointment of an agent, except that the appointment of an agent to execute a deed must as a rule itself also be under seal. If the authority given is not in specific terms, it is to be construed as an authority to act in the usual course of business. Thus, a person appointed traveller in general terms is presumed to have authority to receive money for his firm's goods sold by him. The agent must follow strictly the terms of his authority, follow instructions given him, and in the absence of instructions act in good faith and to the best of his judgment in the interest of his principal. An agent cannot as a rule delegate his authority to a sub-agent. An agent is required: (a) to keep correct accounts of his dealings in the course of his agency; (b) to produce to his principal at any time all the books and papers he has relating to his principal's affairs; (c) to keep his principal's money and property separate from his own; and (d) to be ready to pay over on request any money received from his agency, including any profit made without his principal's knowledge or consent. An agent may not enter into any transaction in which he has a personal interest in conflict with his duty to his principal, unless the latter, with full knowledge of the circumstances, consents. An agent must pay over any money received as a bribe, together with interest from the date of receipt. An agent is entitled to be remunerated for his services, even if these have brought no benefit to his principal. If the rate of payment is not fixed, it is to be reasonable and such as the custom of the business warrants. If payment is to be by commission, the principal must not do anything which prevents the agent earning commission. The principal must also reimburse expenses properly incurred by an agent in the course of the agency. The principal is liable to third parties for the acts of his agent done by his express authority, or which are done in the ordinary course of business and within the apparent scope of the agent's authority. An agency may as a rule be terminated by act of the parties. It also ends by implication of law in the following cases: (1) Expiration of the time agreed upon. (2) Complete performance of the work agreed upon. (3) The happening of some event which makes the continuance of the agency unlawful. (4) If the death, bankruptcy, or insanity of either party makes him incapable of continuing the contractual relationship of principal and agent.

Agents' Accounts.—Owing to the conditions of agency being so considerable and varied it is difficult to lay

down any hard-and-fast rules for the keeping of such accounts. But whereas remuneration is generally based percentage on sale or purchases, a bought or sold book is the basis upon which to work, with a special column for amount of commission. This is transferred eventually to credit of an "agent's" or "agency" account in the general or private ledger, and becomes the profit-and-loss account in respect of his total transactions for definite periods.

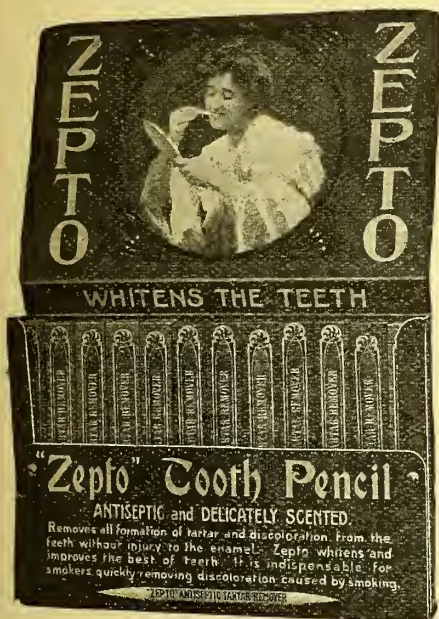
Agreements.—Arrangements made between two or more parties as to a course of action: Agreements should not be confused with contracts. There is agreement in a contract, but the latter term implies some completely expressed agreement having legal obligation. The form of an agreement varies according to the object in view. The force of contract will be considered under that term (q.v.). In business: Agreements are often entered into between an employer and employee whereby the latter, on quitting service, binds himself not to open within a certain radius. This is called a restraining agreement. Sometimes an agreement covers a very wide area, and appeals are made to the Court, which may set them aside on the ground that they are unreasonably restrictive. Agreements to take goods will come under "Sale of Goods" Act. It is important that an agreement should be carefully scrutinised before being signed. It should show the object of the agreement, the persons between whom the agreement is made, and the subject in unmistakable language. Interlineations should be avoided, since they not infrequently lead to misunderstanding. If made, they should be initialed. As to agreements to sell a business with a view to its being turned into a company, see that the company on incorporation shall take over the property and encumbrances. Agreements under hand are subject to a stamp duty of 6d., which may be an ordinary adhesive stamp, and should be cancelled. If not stamped at the time of execution, an impressed stamp must take the place of an adhesive one, and should be done within 14 days of the execution of the agreement. The following agreements need no stamp:—Where the subject matter is less than £5, hire of labour, and sale of goods or merchandise. *See Contracts.*

Agricultural Analysts.—Under Section 2 of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to appoint a chief agricultural analyst for the purposes of the Act. The appointment is held by the Government chemist. Agricultural analysts are also appointed by county councils and county boroughs for the purposes of the Act, and such posts must not be held by persons engaged in or interested in any trade, manufacture or business connected with the sale or importation of fertilisers or cattle and poultry food. The positions are generally held by the public analyst of the same district.

Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of.—*See Ministry, etc.*

Air Beds, Cushions and Pillows.—*See "Beds," etc.*

Air of Sick-room.—It is essential that the air in a sick-room should be in movement, yet not so violent as to produce draughts. Light and air are specific remedial agents, pure and warm air (60° to 65° F.) being essential to the sick-room. Where disinfectants are necessary, those of a volatile nature are to be preferred. All waste matter should be removed from a sick-room at once, so as to avoid polluting the air. Antiseptics for aerial disinfection of a sick-room are pure cresylic acid vaporised by heat, or as a spray pine compounds or combinations of volatile oils with carbolic acid. The disinfectants used for cleansing a sick-room are usually of the tar variety. Aerial disinfection of a room after use for cases of infectious diseases is carried out by vaporising formaldehyde or by allowing sulphur dioxide to escape from cylinders into which it has been compressed.



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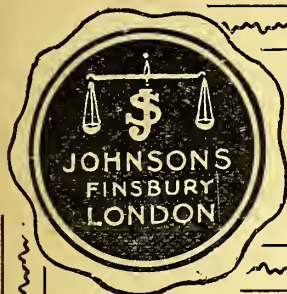
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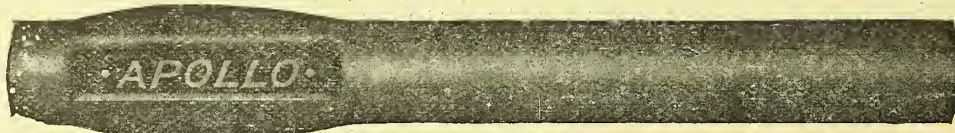
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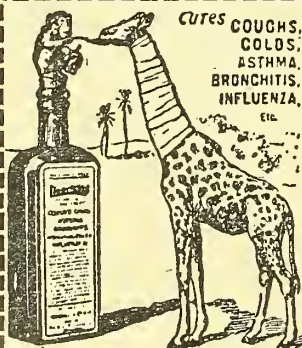
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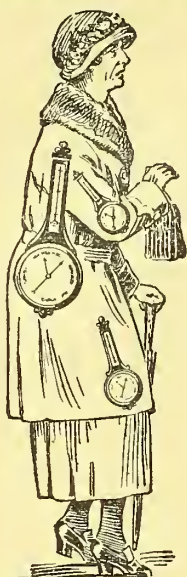
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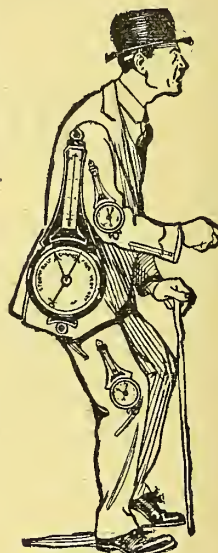
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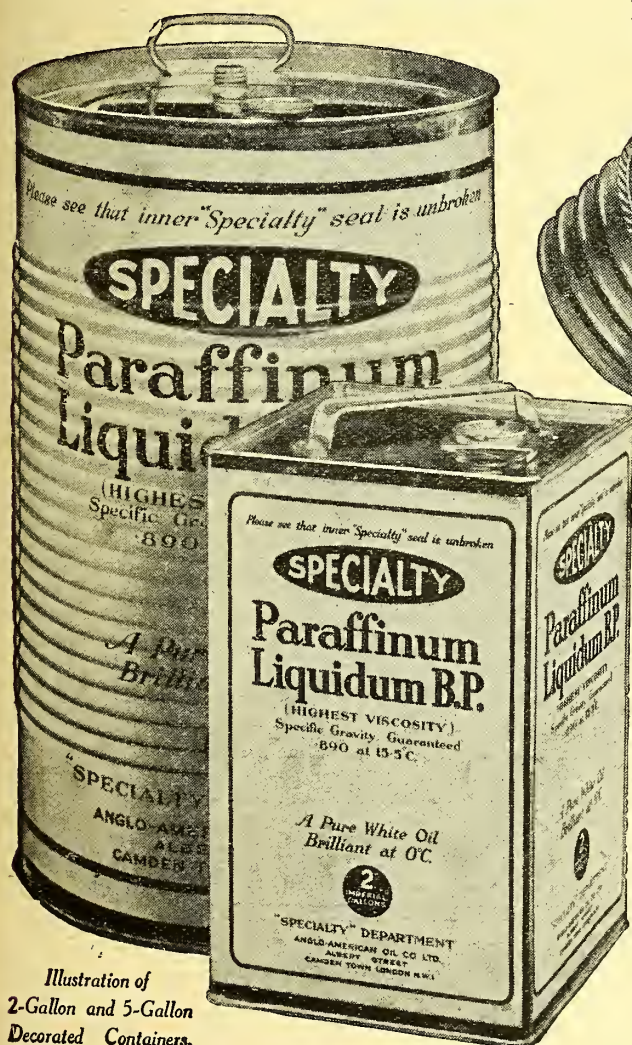
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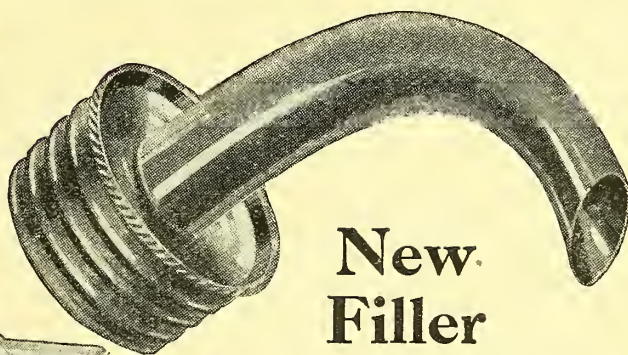
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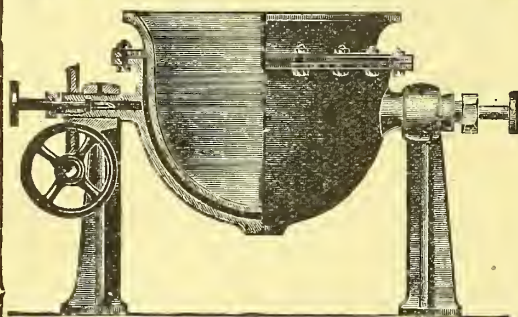
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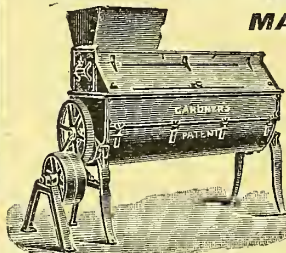
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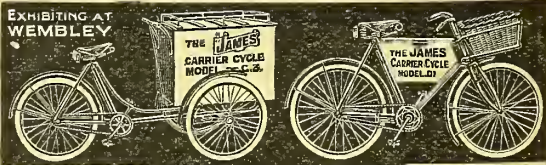
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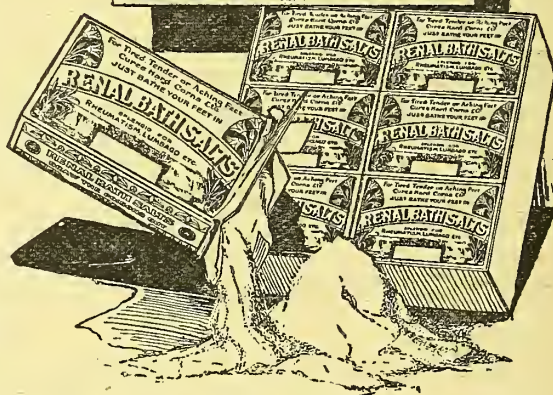
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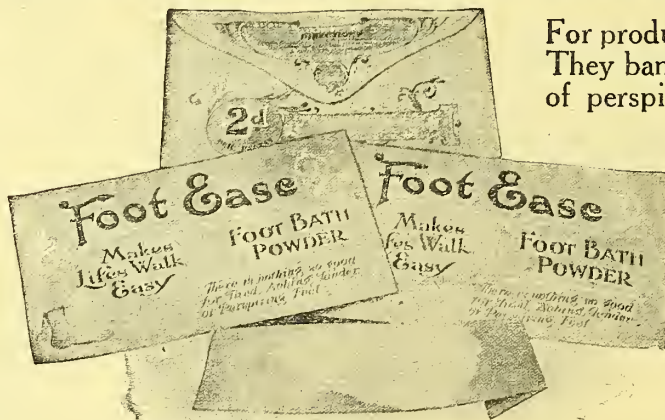
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

SUPPLEMENT

AUGUST 9, 1924

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

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Businesses Wanted and for Disposal, Premises to Let, Goods for Sale, and Agencies—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

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5.—GT. WESTERN MAIN LINE (Few Miles Out).—Established Business; excellent position; returns, over £40 weekly, under management; net profit, about £500; price £1,250.

6.—LONDON, W.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; premises comprise commodious double-fronted shop, with large cellar; returns, £2,000, with scope for increase; rent, £150; long lease; stock and fixtures estimated at £700; price £1,250, or valuation terms entertained.

7.—LONDON, S.E.—Ready-money Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; established 60 years; returns, average £1,100; profits above the average; small residence; price £850, or reasonable offer would be considered.

8.—SUSSEX COAST.—Good-class Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns, £3,250, at full prices; double-fronted shop,

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10.—CHESHIRE.—Ready-money Business, chiefly Family trade, with small Optical connection; returns, last year, £1,685; gross profit, £550; stock and fixtures estimated at £875; rent, £56; sub-let 13s. weekly; price, to include goodwill, stock and fixtures, £1,000, or valuation terms if desired.

11.—HOME COUNTY.—Good middle-class Family, Dispensing, and Retail, with Kodak Agency; position good; established upwards of 50 years; returns average £1,359; net profit about £400; comfortable residence, garden and fruit trees; rent £50, held on lease; price £950, or near offer.

12.—LINCOLNSHIRE.—Medium-class Cash Retail, Family and Dispensing Business; very old-established; returns average £2,768, and the net profit, after all expenses paid, £800; attractive, well-fitted shop; roomy house; rent, £90; new lease; price £2,500.

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5.—LONDON, N.W.—Cash Business, in busy thoroughfare; trams and buses stop at door; returns, £33 per week, excluding N.H.I.; stock, about £500; 20 years' lease at £99 p.a.; good living accommodation; offers invited. (132)

6.—CUMBERLAND.—Well fitted, unopposed Pharmacy; returns, £30 per week; 1½ years' lease, renewable; rent, £25 p.a.; Kodak, N.H.I.; price, £550 all at. (103)

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8.—LIVERPOOL.—General Retail, in working-class district; returns, £18 per week; 3 years' lease at £52 p.a.; lock-up shop; price £400, or offer. (127)

9.—LIVERPOOL.—Old-established Business, taking £18 per week; rent, £64 p.a.; 8½ years' lease; double-fronted shop, with house, let off at 8s. 9d. per week; price £700, or offer. (128)

10.—MIDLANDS.—Well-stocked General Retail, Dispensing and Photographic, in small country town; returns, £37 per week; rent, £40 p.a.; price £1,535, or offer. (108)

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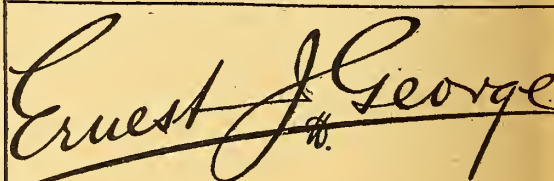
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LONDON, N.W. (main road).—Good Dispensing Cash Business; lease 20 years; returns last year £2,000; good living accommodation, or could let off; genuine concern and reason for disposal; price nearest offer £1,200. "Bridges," 17/21, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E. (good-class suburb).—Old-established Chemist's and Druggist's Business; neglected; capable of great expansion; nicely-fitted shop and 3-roomed house, private side and back entrances; leasehold, 52 years; ground rent, £10; price for lease, goodwill, fixtures, fittings, and stock (estimated at £200-£250), £1,150; owner retiring on account of age. Sole Agents, Poore & Mills, 166 Rye Lane, Peckham.

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SOUTH COAST HEALTH RESORT.—Small Lock-up Pharmacy and Dispensary; recently established and doing well under unregistered; Prescribing the main feature; needs Chemist; mixed middle-class profitable family trade; steadily increasing, with no end scope; good saleable stock; 14 years' lease; electric (small flat near). Stamp. 17/36, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Good-class Light Retail, with branch, returning £3,100; very profitable; vendor selling to qualify for medical profession; this is a splendid opportunity, and smart, energetic man could make a fortune; price, £1,500, includes branch premises. "West," 51/532, Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING YORKS.—Well-established Business for disposal in rapidly developing colliery town; well-built double-fronted corner shop; well fitted in mahogany; Wine Licence (nearest four miles); Kodak; N.H.I.; takings average £15 per week and increasing; exceptionally well stocked; opposition entirely negligible; inspection invited; price £300; freehold property £1,000. 13/33, Office of this Paper.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Chemist's Business, returning £14 weekly, but capable of great expansion; rent 30s. weekly clear; lease; exceptionally good house, with large garden, bath, etc.; price £325, about, for quick sale. Also small village Drug Store, Lancashire, £300; good house; immediate possession. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester.

FOR Sale, Surgical Business in large city, North of England, doing high-class business; principal thoroughfare; rent low; lease can be arranged; offers invited; continued ill-health of family reason for disposal. 49/538, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, small Chemist's Business in Kincardineshire, Scotland; established 52 years; average drawings £7 per week; only Chemist's business in village; could be greatly extended; price £200, and low rental of £20. Apply 16/17, Office of this Paper.

£360.—OLD-ESTABLISHED Drug Stores; E.C. district; working-class neighbourhood; good opportunity for energetic man; age and health cause of selling; five good rooms; rent £60, on lease. P.C.B. 87/7, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

ADVERTISER, experienced, desires to take up one or two Agencies for firms of repute, or represent; Birmingham district. "B.," 101 Balsall Heath Road, Birmingham.

LEADING FRENCH PERFUMERS

ARE anxious to get into touch with a firm of standing who will act as their Agents in the United Kingdom. These Perfumers have a large sale in France and America. The goods are branded. Apply, with full particulars as to sales organisation and any other agencies held, to 14/31, Office of this Paper.

SOLE Agents required for the Colonies and all Foreign Countries by a new firm of Manufacturers of high-class Toilet Preparations of exceptional merit, both in quality and appearance, which will be extensively and thoroughly advertised; only well-established houses with undoubted facilities and sales organisation will be considered; this will be found a first-class opportunity offering brilliant prospects. Full particulars to 51/534, Office of this Paper.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Two gentlemen, returning in the next few weeks to India and the Far East, will undertake to represent reputable firms wishing to open up or to extend their business. "X. Y.," Hugh Rees, Ltd., 5 and 7 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BUSINESS wanted early in September; healthy suburban or seaside district; Lancs., Cheshire or N. Wales preferred; turnover £30 to £35; opening for Optics, and living accommodation if possible; Managership with definite succession entertained, or opening paid for. "Optic," 15/14, Office of this Paper.

GOOD-CLASS Business, provincial, returning from £2,500 to £3,500; South of Sheffield; cash available. 16/29, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist wishes to purchase good-class Business; premises also will be entertained. Replies, in strict confidence, 16/26, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

[HOME.]

RETAIL.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BOLTON.—Unqualified Assistant; good Dispenser, Window-dresser, and Stockkeeper; no Sunday duties. Kindly give references or copies, age, height, married or single, salary required (outdoors); permanency. Charles Crane, Ltd., Chemists and Opticians, St. Helens Road, Bolton.

BOURNEMOUTH.—A male Junior Assistant wanted for two weeks as a Holiday Assistant, from August 20 or 21. State age, experience, and salary required; easy berth; no N.H.I. work. Cumber. Chemist, Winton, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—A competent Assistant, accustomed to Dispensing and good-class Retail; qualifications not essential. Applications by letter, stating details of former experience, age, height, and salary required, to John Miller, 4 Victoria Road, Brighton.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, at once, smart Assistant; unqualified; good Dispenser, quick at Counter, and good Window-dresser. State age, experience, references, and salary required; enclose photo, which will be returned. Spraketts, Chemists, Tramways Centre.

BROMLEY, KENT.—Wanted, at once, qualified, experienced Assistant, permanency, to good-class and Dispensing business. Apply Davenport, 36 London Road, Bromley, Kent.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Young qualified Assistant wanted at once for good-class Country Business; Dispensing and Counter. Please give full particulars in first letter, salary (outdoors), age, height, etc., with references, to W. H. Stones, Chemist, 56 Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Unqualified Assistant, male (20-35), required for good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business; no Photography; easy hours; no Sunday duty. Please give full particulars, age, height, salary (outdoors), experience, etc., with photo if possible, in first letter. W. Lincoln, Ely, Cambs.

CITY.—Young qualified Assistant required; permanency. Apply personally to D. C. Jones, M.P.S., 21 Aldgate, City.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—Young qualified Assistant wanted, September 1, with good-class Counter, Dispensing and Photographic experience. Kindly give full details of abilities and experience, and state salary required (outdoors). Mr. Matthews, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Clifton, Bristol.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Qualified Locum wanted for first fortnight in September. Usual particulars to 14/5, Office of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, smart Junior Assistant (unqualified); outdoors; must be quick and accurate Dispenser, knowledge of Photography and Window-dressing; good Salesman. Send full particulars in first letter, also state salary required, and when at liberty. F. Tomlinson, 86 Everton Road, Liverpool.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant wanted, lady or gentleman (outdoors), for quick cash Retail; no Sunday duty; close 1 o'clock Thursdays. State age, salary required, and full experience. Brooks, 509 New Cross Road, S.E.14.

LONDON, S.W.—Smart Assistant wanted; unqualified; 28; good Dispenser and Counterman, with knowledge of Photography; married preferred. Apply, giving full particulars, to 16/19, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Assistant required, working-class district, accustomed N.H.I., Photography; good Counterman and Window-dresser; good references. Write, stating age, experience, and wage required, 17/7, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Junior Assistant required immediately; general experience. Apply, by letter only, giving full particulars, H. Bellringer, 20 Gt. Clowes Street, Manchester.

NORTH LONDON DISTRICT.—Wanted, immediately, qualified Manager; young. Write full particulars, age, salary, experience. Apply 50/529, Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD.—Improver wanted, Light Retail and N.H.I., in working-class district. Please state age, height, experience, references, married or single, and salary required in first letter. 17/16, Office of this Paper.

YEOVIL.—Qualified, elderly Assistant wanted at once for about two hours daily; permanency. Apply, stating salary required, to "B.", 17/12, Office of this Paper.

A CAPABLE Assistant, September 1; Counter, Window, and General experience required; 25 to 30; with or without qualification; willing to undertake general duties; comfortable berth and good prospects. State fully, salary, photo and references (returned). Wells, Chemist, St. Albans.

A RARE opportunity occurs in Manchester district for a qualified Assistant in sound well-established business with no opposition, view to Partnership in about a year's time and later succession; must be energetic, courteous, good Dispenser, Salesman, Window-dresser, and business builder; age about 30; no Sunday or half-holiday duty; salary £4 per week and commission on turnover, about £1 per week. State full particulars, when disengaged, in first letter; no original testimonials. Applications not answered in four days respectfully declined. 15/53, Office of this Paper.

A CTIVE Junior (male), with good references, for four weeks; experienced in good-class Dispensing, Retail and Photographic business. Apply, stating age, height, salary required (outdoor), to Shillcock & Sons, High Street, Bromley, Kent.

A SSISTANT.—Young Chemist, preferably having just completed apprenticeship, with Scotch experience of good-class Dispensing (not Insurance Dispensing), for small but exceptionally high-class Pharmacy; no Counter work. Applications not meeting above requirements will receive no replies. Address "F. W.", c/o J. Egan, Fleet Street, Liverpool.

A SSISTANT, at once; unregistered; good Counterman and Window-dresser. 223 Ilford Lane, Ilford, E.

A SSISTANT immediately; knowledge Photography. Apply with particulars and last reference, to Greenwood, 38 Central Drive, Blackpool.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, smart appearance, age about 25, for West-End; hours 9-6.30, Saturdays to 1 p.m.; no Sunday duty; good Dispenser essential. Apply, by letter, to "D" Dept. 33 Mortimer Street, W.1.

ASSISTANT wanted, age about 25; must be good Dispenser and accustomed to high-class trade. Apply, by letter only in first instance, to Alfred Allchin & Co., 9 Royal Parade, Golders Green, N.W.11. Applications unanswered five days declined with thanks.

AT once, qualified Manager; London, S.W.; must be energetic and able to increase business. Apply 17/2, Office of this Paper.

ATKINS & SON, Pharmacists, Salisbury, require an unqualified male Assistant for Counter work; knowledge of Photographic Salesmanship and Window-dressing. Please send full particulars with first application, as to references, salary required, and enclose photo.

AUGUST 25—Manager for branch; outdoors; must be well up in Photography and a good Window-dresser; active and willing. Apply Anderson, 5 Foulser Road, Tooting.

CHEMIST (qualified) required; reliable Dispenser, with Window-dressing and Photographic experience; abstainer essential. Apply by letter only to the Marble Arch Pharmacy, 24 Edgware Road, London, W.2.

DISPENSER, with Minor qualification, required for London Store; also lady with Hall qualification; good experience essential; hours 8.45 a.m. to 6 p.m.; close Saturdays at 1 o'clock; no night or Sunday duty. Apply 13/36, Office of this Paper.

HOLIDAY Relief—Young Assistant required for light Retail and Dispensing for fortnight commencing August 18 or 25; moderate salary. Full particulars to Booth, Chemist, North Farnborough, Hants.

JUNIOR or Improver (male) required September 8; outdoors. Please send full particulars and salary required in first letter. H. W. Vane, Chemist, 64 Severn Road, Weston-super-Mare.

JUNIOR, chiefly for Dispensing, must be quick, neat, and accurate, required end of August. Full particulars and photo to Wood, Chemist, Stafford.

JUNIOR or Improver (male); good appearance; outdoors; short hours. State salary, references, etc., Shuker & Reed, Ltd., Launceston.

LADY Assistant required; Counter experience; Brixton, S.W.2, district. State full particulars and salary to 17/13, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM (lady), experienced in Retail, wanted from September 8 to October 4 inclusive. Miss Brennan, 11 Broadway, Finchley, N.3.

LOCUM, qualified, wanted for two weeks, September 8 to 20. Apply, with full particulars, to Cater, Stoffell & Forrt, Ltd., Bath.

LOCUM, qualified, wanted, September 1 to 6 inclusive; S.E. Particulars of age, experience, terms, etc., to 16/4, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, qualified, for August 18-30, or thereabout; one with local experience of working-class trade preferred. Apply, with full particulars in first instance, to Hands, Chemist, 26 Upper Ryland Road, Birmingham.

LOCUM, for about 3 weeks; qualified; experienced in N.H.I. work. Apply, with details, to C. H. Griffiths, Chemist, Beswick, Manchester.

LOCUM; disengaged until August 26; good experience and references; qualified; active, middle-aged. Walker, 66 Vancouver Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

LOCUM; Dispenser; lady preferred; August 16, 9 a.m. Barnes, Chemist, Newton Abbot.

MESSRS. HOLMAN, HAM & CO., LTD., Exeter, have a vacancy very shortly for a qualified Manager for good-class Family business; married man preferred; good all-round experience and first-class references principal considerations. Full details as possible in first letter to St. Anne's Pharmacy, Sidwell Street, Exeter.

PHARMACIST-OPTICIAN (S.M.C. or B.O.A.) as Branch Manager; must be expert Optician, good Salesman, and able to control staff. Give full particulars in first application of experience, references, age, height (photo desired), salary required to 16/20, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, Tyneside branch; N.H.I. and busy Counter trade; must be good Window-dresser. State age, salary required, together with references and photo, which will be returned. Apply Mason & Co., Ltd., King Street, South Shields.

QUALIFIED Locum wanted in South Wales, August 25 to September 6, inclusive; thoroughly reliable. Full particulars, 14/37, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant (outdoors); also Junior Assistant for September 1-24; must be active and willing. John Keall, 68 West Hill, Wandsworth (near East Putney Station).

QUALIFIED Locum wanted at once. Please state earliest date, salary required (outdoors), experience and references, Williams & Smith, West Street, Horsham.

QUALIFIED Locum required for a fortnight, to commence between August 20 and September 1. Please send terms and references to Wesley Croft, Chemist, High Street, Gloucester.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager, with Photographic and Optical experience, required early in September; permanent situation for suitable man. Applicants please state full particulars, with references, to "Pharmacist," 86 Victor Street, Grimsby.

QUALIFIED Assistant required for Light Retail and Dispensing, N.H.I.; within easy distance of London; good Prescriber, Window-dresser, knowledge of Photography. Full particulars, age, salary, etc., to "A. B.," 17/31, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager required immediately for small suburban business. Full particulars by first letter with references. Apply 17/34, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; young, gentlemanly Assistant required for West-End Dispensing and Counter Business; must be energetic, capable and have similar type of experience; immediate and permanent position to suitable man. Full particulars in first letter, salary required, to 50/526, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist; age about 55; part-time. Full particulars and when disengaged, permanency, "H. B.," 47, Old Woolwich Road, East Greenwich, S.E.10.

SENIOR for Dispensing in well-known business will be required shortly; permanency; must be quick and accurate Dispenser, and thoroughly accustomed to good-class pharmacy. Details of experience, etc., to 16/14, Office of this Paper.

TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., are opening several new branches in the South of England, and require first-class Pharmacists as Managers; permanency and good prospects. Apply Secretary, Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

UNQUALIFIED competent Assistant required for brisk cash business; must be willing and obliging, and accustomed to Window-dressing. Please give full particulars of experience, age, height, salary required, and enclose photo (to be returned). Berridge, Ltd., Chemists, Leicester.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted for Dispensing and Counter (with Photographics); no Sunday duty; easy hours. State experience, salary, etc. Smith, Chemist, Durham.

UNQUALIFIED Young Male Assistant wanted for London, West End, Dispensing and Counter business; must be active and a good worker. Full particulars in first instance, C. Bellamy, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 118 High Street, Oxford.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required for relief work from August 18-30. Apply, giving references, to G. Parkhouse, Chemist, 70 Beckenham Road, Beckenham.

WANTED, part-time Assistant for two weeks, August 24-September 7, both dates inclusive; hours 6-8, Saturdays 6-9, Sunday mornings 10-1; no Thursday duty; accustomed to N.H.I. Dispensing. Lewis, Chemist, Lower Marsh, S.E.1.

WANTED, immediately, young lady or gent. as Junior, unqualified, with experience of high-class Dispensing and Retail, with Photography. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required (outdoor), with references, to Rayner & Son, 4 Station Parade, Gerrards Cross.

WANTED, experienced and reliable Assistant, unqualified, for Light Mixed Retail with Wines and Spirits; permanency. Apply, with full particulars and photo, O. Hunter, Chemist, 44 Market Place, Wigan.

WANTED, experienced, unqualified male Assistant, with good all-round knowledge of all sections of Retail Pharmacy; must be energetic, a good Salesman and Window-dresser. Apply, stating full particulars of experience, salary required, and enclosing copies of at least two testimonials, not later than first post Monday, August 18, 1924, to Co-operative Society, Ltd., Crown Street, Hebden Bridge.

WANTED, at once or latest September 1, unqualified, gentleman, Junior; quick and accurate Dispenser; experienced Window-dresser; good references essential; please give full particulars and salary required; if possible enclose photograph, to be returned; applicants must be willing to be helpful; interview by appointment only. A. McKenzie, 192 Broadway, Bexleyheath.

WANTED, qualified Manager, or Managing Assistant; must be capable Pharmacist, with knowledge of Photography, Window-dressing, etc.; good terms to suitable applicant. State age, experience, and when disengaged. W. S. Potter & Co., Chemists, London, E.13.

WANTED, by Doctor in Gillingham (Kent), experienced lady Dispenser-Book-keeper (outdoor); must be used to hard work and able to drive car (preferred); age between 25 and 30. Please write, stating salary required and full details of experience, with recent photograph and copies of three recent testimonials, to 51/5360, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG capable Assistant required with good experience. Apply by letter, stating full particulars, to 51/530, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

SOUTH WALES.—Keen Salesman, already handling non-competitive lines, with live connection amongst Chemists in South Wales, required to introduce new Proprietary Article which will be advertised; commission basis; exceptional opening for man of right ability in pushing an article of undoubted medical value. Applications, giving full particulars, will be treated in strictest confidence. Apply, by letter, Ki-uma, Ltd., Bath.

DRUGGISTS' Sundries House requires Resident Travellers in Lancashire, Yorkshire, North and South Wales, and Scotland to carry their goods as a side line; other lines not objected to providing these do not clash; liberal terms and every encouragement given to the right men. 12/38, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Representatives required for Medical Propaganda by firm of repute; must be good Salesmen; give particulars of territory covered, experience, age, height, state salary required, and send photograph if possible. 50/527, Office of this Paper.

MALT AND OIL.—Well-known Manufacturers require first-class Representatives for England and Scotland; must have connection. State ground covered and approximate turnover. 18/15, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER.—A vacancy will shortly occur in an old-established firm of Manufacturing Pharmacists for a General Manager; age 35 to 40; qualified; applicants must have held similar position, and be thoroughly experienced in up-to-date methods of manufacturing, organising and control of staff, correspondence and propaganda; some knowledge of Export trade desirable. This is an exceptional opportunity for a gentleman with energy and initiative desirous of securing a permanent and improving position. Reply, giving full particulars, which will be treated as confidential, to 50/522, Office of this Paper.

PROGRESSIVE firm of London Manufacturing Chemists have vacancies for Representatives for London and the Midlands in Packed Goods and Toilet Preparations; qualified Chemist preferred; salary and expenses. 18/5, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required by an old-established Sundries House; one with a good connection amongst Chemists and Hairdressers in Scotland and Yorkshire. Send full particulars to P.C.B., 87/15, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, with excellent connection amongst Chemists, Druggists and Stores in London and Northern Counties. 51/536, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required for London, also for the provinces and the Irish Free State, by a new firm of manufacturers of high-class Toilet Preparations of exceptional merit, both in quality and appearance, which will be extensively and thoroughly advertised. Applicants who are really live Salesmen, possessing good connections, and who are keen on their work and want wider scope for their energies, will find this a first-class opportunity offering brilliant prospects. Good terms, to be arranged at interview. Write, giving full particulars of selling experience, to 51/533, Office of this Paper.

SALESMAN and Propagandist required by Manufacturers of well-known nationally advertised Proprietary; territory, Midland Counties; must be keen, energetic worker, with established connection if possible; salary and expenses. Replies, giving full particulars of past experience, in confidence, to 50/520, Office of this Paper.

SPURWAY ET CIE., LTD., require the services of a competent gentleman as London Representative for Perfumery and Essential Oils; candidates must be well educated, of good address, keen business-getters, and references must bear strictest investigation. No application will be considered unless fullest particulars as to previous experience, etc., are submitted, and no interviews will be given except by appointment. Write to 89 Great Eastern Street, E.C.2.

TEMPORARY Clerk for pricing Chemists' Stock Books in London required during September and October; must be experienced in Patents and Sundries. Apply "X," 51/531, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, smart Improver for Tablet-compressing Department. Write, giving full particulars of previous experience, etc., to the Tower Pill and Tablet Company, Ltd., 46 Penton Street, N.1.

YOUNG man required, at once, for Manufacturing Laboratory; experience in Tincture making essential. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, experience and wage required in full letter, to Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

BRITISH COLONY.—Qualified Assistants desiring situations in a healthy British Colony should apply to Lennon, Ltd., 12/14 Lafone Street, London, S.E.1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

ALDERSHOT OR DISTRICT.—Young lady; good experience. Counter, Dispensing, Stock. 8/30, Office of this Paper.

A COMPETENT, Qualified Chemist seeks permanency; Manager or Senior; many years high-class Dispensing and Retail experience; capable entire control; married; live on premises if desired. 17/28, Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED Chemist, many years' high-class experience, late own proprietor, disengaged early September; Locum or permanent; residing West of England. 17/23, Office of this Paper.

A S Manager; 35; single; abstainer; experienced in full control and buying; good references. 17/37, Office of this Paper.

A S Locum or permanent; easy occupation; elderly; disengaged. "Pharmacist," 4 Berwyn Road, Wallasey.

ASSISTANT, unqualified; 32; married; good Dispensing and Counter experience; excellent references; London preferred; permanency. "Abstainer," 134 Kingswood Road, Brixton Hill.

LOCUM, 38; qualified; experienced; September 1 to 15; sea-side or country, with short hours and proportionate pay preferred. References, 16/6, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; married; Locum or permanency; all-round experience; disengaged. "Statim," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, London, S.W.4.

ASSISTANT, well experienced, permanency immediately required. "Capsicum," 51 Low Road, Balby, Doncaster.

ASSISTANT (Part I Minor) seeks post, West-End; reasonable house because of night study; highest references. Please state salary offered and hours to "H. L. J.," 104 Clapham Road, S.W.9.

ASSISTANT or Locum; 34; height, 5 ft. 7½ in.; good all-round experience Retail, Dispensing and Photographic; first-class Counterman and Window-dresser. "Zox," 17/11, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE, qualified woman Dispenser wants post, Doctor or Chemist; excellent references and experience; temporary or permanent; free now. 15/32, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Assistant, unqualified, 30 years, seeks comfortable berth; trustworthy; excellent references; time to work out notice. Full particulars to T. Lloyd, c/o 52 Castle Street, Caerphilly, Glam.

EVENING WORK—Male Pharmacist; experienced; East End; Shop or Institution; moderate salary. Write "Chemist," c/o 82 Upton Lane, Forest Gate, E.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; Dispensing, Counter, Stock, Prescribing, Photography and Window-dressing; reliable; abstainer. Harries, 24 Kinraig Street, Roath, Cardiff.

FRENCHMAN, with fair knowledge of English, requires situation in Dispensing Pharmacy; previous experience. Apply P.C.B. 86/17, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) requires post; Locum or permanent; experience Wolverhampton General Hospital; Birmingham or Wolverhampton preferred, not essential. Apply 68 Park Street South, Wolverhampton.

LADY, qualified, 28, desires post in high-class Pharmacy; Dispensing and Counter; London or South preferred, but not essential; free September. 18/7, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or part-time; lady Dispenser (Hall); 7 years' experience; excellent references; Doctor, Hospital or Dispensary; disengaged August 18. Address "M.," 19 Arlingford Road, Tulsa Hill, S.W.

LOCUM (or permanency); Hospital, Institution, etc.; experienced Optician; abstainer; well recommended; for September 1 onward. Write "Pharmacist," 15/30, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM Dispenser (female); qualified; thoroughly experienced; Hospital and Doctors; disengaged August 16. "B.," 18 Avondale Road, Gorleston-on-Sea.

LOCUM or for a few months' experience of every type of business; qualified. "M.P.S.," 14 Swan Hill, Ellesmere, Salop.

LOCUM, permanency; Major; experienced; disengaged; good references. Anthony, 196 Cambridge Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

MANAGER or Locum; qualified; good all-round experience; Photography; last position 8 years. R., 160 Central Drive, Blackpool.

M.P.S., SMART, active; long managerial experience; good organiser; careful buyer; Photography; disengaged. "Pharmacist," 204 Stapleton Hall Road, N.4.

NO Remuneration Expected—Young man, 23, educated, free week-days till 5, desires position with M.P.S., London, where he could gain experience. Yelin, 12 Cambridge Place, Paddington, W.

PART-TIME, Locum, or permanency in London wanted by lady Dispenser (Hall); long experience; excellent testimonials. Apply 14/35, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME—Qualified all but Mat. Med., young, tall, apt Salesman and Window-dresser, good Wholesale and Retail experience, unimpeachable references, has Wednesdays and Fridays and Saturdays alternating free; would fix up whole or part of this time; London essential. "Interview," 18 Langley Mansions, S.W.8.

POSITION wanted immediately by elderly gentleman; qualified; active; Yorkshire preferred. "Pharmacist," 133 Broadfield Road, Moss Side, Manchester.

QUALIFIED lady Dispenser, experienced, requires post with Doctor or Hospital; would do Locum. O. Berry, Hazelbank, Boxmoor, Herts.

QUALIFIED Chemist and Optician, 23, as Locum or Temporary; disengaged August 18 to November; Photographic knowledge; London preferred; well recommended. Raphage, 71 Windsor Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

QUALIFIED Chemist, 30, single, requires position small country town; south-west England preferred; moderate salary; highest references. 16/22, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; experienced Retail; keen on Photography; not afraid of work; married; live over shop preferred, not essential. "Thomas," 60 Sandmere Road, Clapham.

QUALIFIED Locum; competent; reliable; only open dates, August 17 till 23, inclusive. Jones, 57 Brown Road, Walthamstow, Essex.

QUALIFIED, young, requires post; Leicester, Coventry or Birmingham; knowledge Photo.; high-class experience; free end of September. 17/1, Office of this Paper.

REGISTERED; elderly; Super, Prescriber, etc.; good testimonials; moderate hours, salary, etc. "D.," 15 Seacombe Avenue, Wilbraham Estate, Fallowfield, Manchester.

UNQUALIFIED, 23, Square trained, 5 years' Dispensing, Photographic and Counter experience in London, experience abroad, seeks situation home or abroad. E. Milner, 133 Jerningham Road, New Cross, S.E.14.

UNQUALIFIED—Young lady, 26 years, bilingual, wants a post; 10 years' experience in Drug trade; capable of being in charge. Apply 17/17, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A SALES Manager having to relinquish the services of a Specialty Salesman, would be glad to recommend him to a real live house. P.C.B. 87/9, Office of this Paper.

A BILITY.—Sales, inside or outside, propaganda, field work; high record; London connection. "Chemist," 16/5, Office of this Paper.

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